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Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

RUSH CONTRIBUTIONS TO DAILY WORKER DRIVE TODAY

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TRIAL BARES NEW TROTZKY LINK TO PLOT FOR NAZI-TOKIO WAR ON SOVIET UNION

Government Militia Gains in Madrid Area

German, Italian Troops In Majorca Revolt—Refuse to Fight Spain

INTERCEPT RADIO

Government Forces Open Counter-Attack in West Park Sector

MADRID, Jan. 24.—After repulsing a strong surprise fascist attack on the southern sector of the Madrid front, the government forces today made some gains and consolidated their positions by counter-attacks in the Monclos and West Park areas.

Fighting was sporadic, but the Fascist artillery kept up a steady bombardment at long intervals, breaking into an otherwise comparatively quiet day.

Five persons were killed and several score injured in the barrage which covered the Fascist charge.

Today was the final day under a

(Continued on Page 4)

C. P. of Mexico Calls For a People's Front

Parley With Cardenas Proposed at Party Congress —Unity of All Anti-Imperialists Urged—Party Growth Reported—Union Heads Greet Session

By Joseph Freeman
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—Two hundred and fifty delegates from all the Mexican states convened in the Comedia Theatre yesterday for the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party.

The theatre was festively decorated with huge drawings of Lenin, Stalin, Dimitzoff, Thaelmann, Browder, Mella (Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban Communist leader assassinated by Machado agents in Mexico in 1929), and other Communist leaders.

On enormous white and red banners hung from the balconies the following slogans were printed:

"The Communist Party marches with the entire people against imperialist reaction."

"The People's Front throughout the world against Fascism."

"Down with Trotzky — Long Live Stalin."

"The Communist Party fraternally calls other organizations to build the Mexican People's Front."

WORKERS, INDIANS DELEGATES

Delegates included workers in city clothes, in blue overalls, peasants and Indians in white cotton shirts and trousers, white-faced Mestizos, dark skinned Indian women. They came from the northern border states, from the Yucatan peninsula, from the East and the West coasts of Mexico.

Hernan Laborde, general secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico, spoke for five hours at the opening session, outlining the general line of the Central Committee. He said that the Communist Party urges building the People's Front in Mexico in conjunction with the trade unions, peasants organizations and the National Revolutionary Party. Through the People's Front the Communist Party is ready to support the Cardenas regime in so far as it undertakes measures of a progressive character and

(Continued on Page 2)

HERNAN LABORDE,
General Secretary,
Communist Party of Mexico

Minor's Articles On Spain Begin On Wednesday

Like a trip to Madrid, to the Gundalajara and the Cordoba fronts is Robert Minor's story of what is happening in Spain today.

Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, has returned from the firing line, full of first-hand impressions and with a portfolio of brand new photographs.

The series of articles by Minor will begin in Wednesday's Daily Worker—an intimate and stirring account of how the Spanish people live, what they think, what they do, during the terrible struggle against international Fascism.

This series will appear exclusively in the Daily Worker, with reproductions of the most interesting photographs Minor brought back.

3 Die in Air Crash

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 24 (UP).—Two airplanes collided at the Mascot airdrome today, killing Mary Bradford, prominent woman flier, and two women passengers. They died in the flaming wreckage of their plane.

BLUM OFFERS PACT TO HALT NAZI ARMING

Offers 'Economic Bribe' to Hitler for Political Agreement

LYONS, France, Jan. 24. — On the pretext of stopping Hitler's armament race and drive to war, the Socialist Premier, Leon Blum, in a speech here today before a banquet attended by 3,000, offered Hitler economic cooperation with Germany in return for a "political agreement" to halt the plunge to a new slaughter.

France would give the Hitler government economic assistance if Hitler would agree to some form of limitations of armaments, Blum declared:

"An inescapable connection exists between economic collaboration on one hand, the organization of peace and ending the arms race on the other," he stated. "If as we wish and hope, Germany manifests a desire to cooperate, we are ready to work with her as with all other nations and without ulterior thought. We won't let ourselves be surpassed in common effort and we can't conceive of anything happier for Europe than a noble rivalry leading toward peace."

At the same time, Blum declared that agreements between two countries at a time, as proposed by the fascists in opposition to the system

(Continued on Page 4)

FIRE AND FLU SWEEP FLOOD RAVAGED AREAS

Relief Conference Is Called in Pittsburgh As Waters Rise

DISEASE SPREADS

Cincinnati Flames Cause $3,000,000 Damage—Thousands Homeless

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Red Cross tonight announced evacuation of Paducah, Ky., because of the Ohio river flood.

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—As heavy rains beat a monotonous warning all day to the harassed people of Pittsburgh of increased flood danger, citizens organized in the Western Pennsylvania Conference on Flood Relief, prepared to act at a conference here tomorrow night in the William Penn Hotel.

Spurred on by the third major threat to the city in a single week, Burgess Richard H. Lawry of West Homestead called an emergency meeting of the Continuations Committee which was set up at the conference held last year after the disastrous St. Patrick Day's flood.

Lawry declared in his call that the meeting had the double purpose of acting for flood relief and organizing wide-spread demands for genuine flood control.

NO PREVENTATIVE ACTION

Charging that no preventative action had been taken by any branch of the government during the past year, Lawry said:

"We are calling an emergency meeting of our Committee to take action on the situation created by the recurring flood. In the past year no steps have been taken to protect the people of our communities from suffering that can be prevented.

"Our committee has the responsibility of forcing immediate action to relieve real flood sufferers. Repeated recurrence of preventable floods will continue unless we block the Public Utility interests who stand in the way of real flood control. Our committee must act immediately to force action by the City, State and Federal governments."

After low temperatures had slowed down the muddy, swirling Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers which meet in Pittsburgh to form

(Continued on Page 4)

Newspaper Guild Membership Now Is 400 in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan 24 (FP). — Membership in the Chicago Newspaper Guild has spiralled up to 400—about half of the working newspapermen in the city— more than 150 newsmen who attend a meeting of the union learned.

In three days, the guild signed up 87 men on Hearst's American. In addition, it has large majorities of the editorial employes on the Times, the Herald-Examiner, International News Service and the City Bureau. Next big drives of the guild are expected to focus on Col. Frank Knox's Daily News, the Associated Press bureau and the Tribune.

Members at the meeting unanimously passed resolutions calling for 30-hour week legislation and attacking the Copeland continuous discharge bill, against which seamen have been waging a battle for several months.

3,000 PICKET PERKINS CALLS AUTO PARLEY

Mortimer Says Union Is Ready to Participate In Conference

SIT-DOWNERS STAY

G.-M. Salesrooms In Detroit Circled by Strikers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—With all reports from the auto centers indicating defeat tomorrow of the General Motors' attempt to smash the strike with violence, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins made a new governmental move tonight.

In order "to consider renewal of negotiations between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers of America," Madame Perkins announced tonight that she had written the union and the corporation, requesting that their representatives meet with her in Washington on Wednesday. John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was also invited to participate.

3,000 in Detroit Picket G. M. Salesrooms

By GEORGE MORRIS
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 24.—Three thousand General Motors strikers and sympathizers, including many women and children, today picketed the Central Sales Rooms and headquarters of the corporation on Grand Boulevard.

Climaxing in a demonstration at the main entrance of General Motors building, the pickets marched for two hours and adjourned after a heavy rain. At one time the pickets circled the huge building that occupies a full square block. Participating were organized sections of striking and non-striking locals of

(Continued on Page 4)

Auto Workers Fight Gag Ordinance Plan Of North Tarrytown

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24 (FP).—General Motors can't find one citizen in North Tarrytown to do its dirty work. After representatives of the local auto workers' union and other labor, civic and church organizations had spoken against a proposed ordinance to "regulate" public meetings, not one person answered the plea made by Mayor Edward A. Martin.

"Isn't there anyone in the house who'll say something in favor of this ordinance?" he asked in vain.

The need for regulating public meetings was discovered by this borough, which contains two huge General Motors plants employing almost 5,000 workers, when United Automobile Workers of America Local 118 started a vigorous organizing drive.

Virginia Representative, Head of Peace Society, Dies at His Home

URBANA, Va., Jan. 24 (UP).—Rep. Andrew Jackson Montague, former governor of Virginia, died here today after a long illness.

Montague studied law at the University of Virginia and later served as American delegate to the third conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, was president of the American Society for Judicial Settlements of Internationad Disputes in 1918 and president of the American Peace Society from 1920 to 1924.

ALL DEFENDANTS CONFESS MURDERS IN THE RED ARMY

Trotzky Plotted With Nazi Axmen to Behead the USSR

AN EDITORIAL

It can only be with the utmost hatred of counter-revolutionary Trotzkyism that all honest workers will read the disclosures of the hideous Trotzkyite crimes and plotting as they are unfolded anew in the trial of Karl Radek, Piatakov and the others now taking place in Moscow.

Step by step, triply corroborated by facts, dates, documents, letters, *and above all, by deeds of murder and sabotage*, the terrible degradation, the counter-revolutionary rottenness and brutality of these men, with Leon Trotzky their direct inciter and leader, reveals itself before the working class of the world.

Trotzky and Trotzkyism, in their heinous opposition to the Soviet Union, found their closest allies in the ranks of fascism, among the worst enemies of the toilers of the whole world and of all human progress.

Trotzkyist terrorists plot their foul deeds against the U.S.S.R. at the very moment when the transported troops of Hitler and Mussolini shoot down the Spanish people defending their democratic soil against the fascist invaders.

In the irrefutable and crushing case being proved not only out of their own mouths but by unanswerable and voluminous evidence of sabotage, plotting, wrecking and murder against the Socialist country and its revolutionary leaders there is brought out the logic of the counter-revolutionary politics of Trotzkyism.

History is remorseless. Given their original proposition that Socialism cannot be built in the Soviet Union—a proposition for which the whole Soviet people rejected them and which it has gloriously refuted—the logic of their vaulting ambition for power drove them into the secret councils of Hitler and the Japanese war-makers. Their program is the restoration of capitalism through the military defeat of the Soviet Union.

The evidence glaringly reveals they all had one

(Continued on Page 4)

Radek Confirms All Testimony of Other Trotzky Tools

SAW WAR IN '37

Former Washington Correspondent Admits Role as Trotzky Courier

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—Incriminating evidence mounted high here today as one after another of the Trotzkyites on trial testified, and proved every word of the startling charges in the indictment with which the trial opened yesterday.

See page 2 for summary of indictment of Trotzkyite plotters against the Soviet Union.

They are charges of treason, of murder and attempted murder, of espionage.

In the courtroom are the very letters and documents taken from the men now in the prisoners' dock, which show that they obeyed their master Trotzky, and bargained to sell their country, whole provinces of it at a time, to the German Nazis, to the Japanese militarists, in return for foreign bayonets to put them in power.

Karl Radek testified to this.

Vladimir Romm, Washington correspondent of the Soviet press, told how he carried the death instructions from Trotzky to Radek and Piatakov in Moscow.

Gregory Sokolnikov cynically admitted he knew Stalin's death was plotted by Trotzky underlings, at Trotzky's orders, as early as 1932.

Gregory Piatakov, who the evidence so far shows, was the leader of the group in the Soviet Union, though he tries to deny that, told of long conversations in Oslo, Norway, to which Piatakov flew in a special Nazi airplane, with a forged passport provided by the Nazis. He told how Trotzky assured him that Germany and France would attack the U.S.S.R. in 1937, and demanded that his center in the Soviet Union wreck, poison, assassinate, spy and assure a victory for fascism—which in turn would put Trotzky in power.

And all agreed that Trotzky and his group would restore capitalism and liquidate the collective farms.

The trial is that of the Trotzkyist "Parallel Center," formed by Piatakov, Radek, Sokolnikov and M. Serebriakov. With them are tried 13 of their lieutenants.

Piatakov was the first witness. His testimony began yesterday.

State prosecutor A. Y. Vyshinsky asked when the Trotzkyite underground activity first began, and Piatakov replied that it started in 1931, this last time, but there were previous periods of secret conspiracy in 1926-7.

SENT TO BERLIN

"What form did this activity take?" queried Vishinsky.

"I was sent to Berlin in 1931 on official business," said Piatakov. "At the same time several Trotzkyites were sent with me, including Smirnov and Loginov. Moskalov and Shestov were also there in the middle of the summer of 1931.

"Ivan Smirnov told me, while we were in Berlin that the Trotzkyist struggle against the Soviet government and the Communist Party leadership was now renewed with new force, and that he, Smirnov, had interviewed Trotzky's son, Sedov, in Berlin. Sedov, said Smirnov, had given him a new line at Trotzky's instructions. The new line was that it was necessary to abandon the methods of mass struggle and that the basic method to be adopted now would necessarily be terror. He called it then "methods to counteract the measures of Soviet power.'"

Piatakov emphasized that this was the same Smirnov who later entered the United Zinoviev-Trotz-

(More Photos on Page 2)

War on USSR by Japan, Nazis Goal of Trotzkyists

Accused Prepare to Aid Tokio War on U. S. Evidence Proves—Would Have Parcelled Soviet Lands to Foreign Conspirator Nation

By Sender Garlin
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 24. — To help Germany and Japan make war on the Soviet Union, to help Japan make war on America, to parcel out sections of the Soviet Union to the most reactionary capitalist countries of the world, to murder hundreds of innocent workers in cold blood, to bring capitalism back to the U.S.S.R.—these terrible acts, the small-souled murderers who sit today in the prisoners' dock here, regarded as part and parcel of their desperate and unprincipled attempt to wrest power from the first workers and peasants government..

To destroy the new Siberian industry they tried to arouse dissatisfaction and by their own deliberate provocative actions instigate riots among the workers. One of their methods was to have their agents shut off the ventilation system in a mine, thereby killing ten workers and maiming 14 others for life.

They wanted to sow the seeds of discord and demoralization in sections of the Red Army, so they wrecked a troop train at Shumikha (Oct. 27, 1935) and killed 29 Red Army men and wounded 29 others.

They wrecked another train at Yakhinok-Ust-Katav in December of the same year and in the following February they wrecked still another train.

PLOT WITH JAPAN

They arranged with the Japanese intelligence service to infect troops moving by train with deadly bacteria.

They plotted to burn military stores, to blow up chemical plants.

Although those now on trial here

(Continued on Page 4)

Seamen Praise 'Daily' For Aid in Strike

Militant East Coast seamen are within sight of victory in their hard-fought strike, with many of the major objectives attained.

High courage, endurance, braving of bitter cold and storm on the picket lines, going on short rations helped the seamen to come within sight of their goal.

Unflinchingly supporting them in their struggle against the ship bosses were the Daily and Sunday Worker. Straining their resources the papers fought alongside the seamen, helping with clear news stories, editorials, clarifying editorial guidance, aiding in raising money for them, in obtaining food and clothing supplies.

Yesterday a telegram brought a fine tribute to the Daily Worker from the fighting seamen. It was from Baltimore and read:

"As an appreciation of the help of the Daily Worker in assisting the Seamen's strike by publishing correct and accurate news and all important developments, every member pledges to donate $3 after we return to work."

It was signed: Communist Unit, Baltimore Seamen's Union.

With the seamen so glowingly paying tribute to the strength the Daily Worker lends their struggle, readers should rally to the immediate support of the Daily and Sunday Worker $100,000 drive in which we are now engaged. It is by supporting this fund that you also strengthen the ranks of fighting labor everywhere. To maintain and build the Daily Worker, the fund must be completed in the next three weeks. Send your contribution today to support this fund—and thus you will support the whole labor movement.

Answer the Slanders Against Seamen With Full Support

By ROY HUDSON

The Eastern and Gulf seamen were attacked throughout their heroic 84-day strike. But the statement printed in many of the New York papers giving a lack of financial resources as one of the reasons why the seamen voted to end their strike, is about the foulest slander of them all.

If this statement were true then the strike would have been ended long ago. Eighty-four days ago the strike was started. The seamen did not have a cent. They were as poor as Job's turkey. The attacks on the strike by Government officials, by the shipowners, and their own former union officials, not to mention the role of William Green and Joseph P. Ryan, increased the difficulties of securing support a hundred fold.

Under difficulties few other strikers ever had to overcome the seamen went through their strike with a spirit that was amazing. On many days, in the ports scattered throughout the Eastern and Gulf Coasts they did not have food enough to feed all hands; money to pay rent or telephone bills. There were days when important instructions could not be sent to other ports because they didn't even have a postage stamp. But the 24-hour picket line, in the middle of winter, that stretched from Portland, Me., to Port Arthur, Texas, went on, even though at times the strikers had to do double shift, when hundreds, weakened by the hardships, became ill.

If anything, their spirit was greater at the end. Proof of this is seen in the splendid march of 2,000 seamen on Washington, which was organized in five days on nothing but sheer guts and determination. Herbert Benjamin, one of the heads of the Workers Alliance, himself an experienced organizer, correctly summed up their spirit when he said in amazement—"Only the seamen could have undertaken and carried through such an undertaking!"

What the seamen lacked in "resources" they made up with their spirit and a sense of unity and strength and the knowledge that their cause was just. This enabled them, backed up with the support which came from the working class

(Continued on Page 2)

COLUMN LEFT!

General Motors Jeremiad

By Harrison George

EVER since, in a moment of absent-mindedness, General Motors invited the auto workers to trade in their old sit-down strike for a new one, Mr. Paul W. Garrett, G. M.'s "Director of Public Relations" (publicity agent to you), is loading newspaper desks with printed pain.

But, bless your heart, not a quiver for General Motors profits! O, no! G. M. is pained over "the loss of wages by the workers" (though there's no law to forbid it continuing payment of wages), the "injury to the nation's business," and—of course—the "menace of John L. Lewis," who G. M. complains is aiming at "autocracy, tyranny and dictatorship." About this stage, the discerning worker will begin to understand that if G. M. don't like Lewis, he must be on the workers' side in the battle between capital and labor.

G. M. has counted all its workers' votes (or so it would seem from Garrett publicity), and finds that almost none of them are really on strike. Indeed, it has them pictured as "expressing satisfaction with present bargaining methods" (Ha! Did you ever see the "present bargaining methods" for sheep in the stockyards of Chicago?)

So, from all this G. M. publicity, we gather that, in reality, there's absolutely nobody on strike but John L. Lewis, a man of wide dimensions if we understand that, when he goes on a sit-down strike, it closes 43 plants from Kansas City to Connecticut and from Saginaw, Michigan to Atlanta, Georgia.

F.D.R. REBUKES 26,000,000

This is obviously a threat to our much talked about but very little practiced democracy, and one deserving a rebuke from the father-in-law of Ethel duPont. As a representative of some 26,000,000 people who took F.D.R.'s "war on economic royalists" seriously, John is "He Who Gets Slapped."

Now, in my checkered career, I've been a publicity man. But never such as Mr. Garrett. For Mr. Garrett has managed to get, first, the inside track with the N. Y. Times, which published his stuff. Then, by making reproductions of that, he sends copies of "what the Times says" to all the lesser newspapers, with sort of hints that they should follow the leader. By and by it will be "public opinion."

One of Mr. Garrett's Times editorials "impartially" declares that "Mr. Lewis has been for some years past, assuming in both labor and politics the air of an autocrat." What the Times implies is needed, is a nice democratic institution like that headed by Messrs. Sloan and Knudsen.

Indeed, the Times of Jan. 17 seemed to have been taken over by Mr. Garrett, the better to inform editors of more obscure periodicals how solicitous General Motors is about the general welfare. However, the N. Y. Sun is quoted to remind all other newspapers that: "General Motors, because of the strike, has canceled advertising schedules, a sizable item for newspapers and broadcasting stations."

SITTING DOWN A TORT

The Times provides a judicial opinion by Dean Dinwoodey on "Sit-Down's Legality." "A sit-down strike," says this legal shark, "is a tort." (Not to be confused with "tart," a small and very bad imitation for a pie eaten mainly by strong-stomached Britishers). A "tort" is a "legal wrong." But Lawyer Dinwoodey is puzzled over what to do about this "tort."

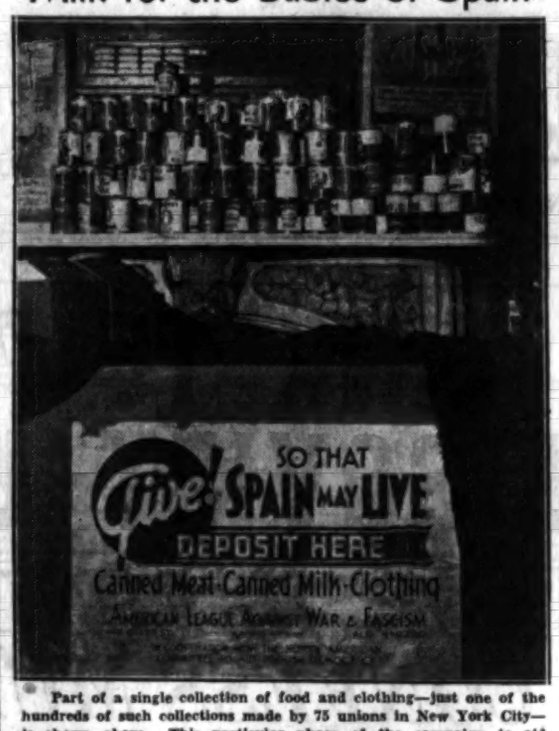
"The formerly effective strike injunction and anti-union contract will not avail," he says. But, he observes: "In most states trespass is a criminal as well as a civil offense." And a trespasser may be expelled—"With such force as is necessary," but—mind you—"short of 'death or serious bodily harm.'" If expelled by force resulting in such harm, the property owner is liable for damages and what not. Um . . . not so good.

To invoke Federal anti-trust laws against the union, at the same time denying that the Federal government has any jurisdiction under the National Labor Relations Act, isn't so hot an idea either, says the lawyer. And a plain suit against labor unions to recover damages from trespass might not get much blood out of that turnip, either. You can see what the country is coming to! So Lawyer Dinwoodey gives it up.

Thus, the wheel turns round till we come back to bewailing the wages lost by the workers and the harm to all Americans. And General Motors summons the Wall Street Journal to testify. "We," says a voice of Wall Street, "We are all workers on a national conveyor system."

WE, the Workers (of Wall St.) want no truck with John L. Lewis!

Milk for the Babies of Spain



Part of a single collection of food and clothing—just one of the hundreds of such collections made by 75 unions in New York City—is shown above. This particular phase of the campaign to aid Spanish democracy is being undertaken by the Trade Union Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Dr. Ward Assails U.S. Ban Against Spain

ILD ASKS SUM TO SEND SPAIN AN AMBULANCE

$1,500 Sought; Total Aid Already Sent Passes $12,000

An International Labor Defense ambulance for Spain, to be prepared within the next four weeks, is the next goal of that organization in its work of assistance to the defenders of democracy in Spain, it was announced yesterday by Rose Baron, Prisoners Relief Secretary of the I. L. D. To date the organization has collected and sent to Spain medical supplies of a value upward of $12,000.

Collections of funds for medical aid to Spain are now going on under the direction of the I. L. D. throughout the country, Miss Baron said, with a view to the purchase of a specially equipped ambulance. To provide this ambulance, $1,500 is needed at once.

The I.L.D. ambulance will be sent in cooperation with the Medical Bureau of the Friends of Spanish Democracy, according to Miss Baron. Funds for this ambulance unit should be sent to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

Got $100,000

The speaking tour in 43 U. S. and Canadian cities by Marcelino Domingo, Isabella de Palencia and Father Luis Sarasola, delegates from Spain, realized $100,000 for Spanish relief, according to preliminary reports. The delegates spoke to 250,000 persons.

Trotzkyite Officers Desert As Spanish Fascists Attack

Treachery, Stabbing People's Front in the Back Is Role of P.O.U.M. in Catalonia, Acting on Trotzky Orders

By Michael Koltsov
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Double-dealing, treachery, and murder characterize the activities of the groups of Spanish Trotzkyites in Catalonia, Barcelona and Lerida.

At first they lived here without doing much. But the Trotzkyist organization called the "Workers Party of Marxist Unity," or as it is usually abbreviated, the POUM, at the very beginning of the civil war began to develop energetic activity. Swarms of people who had been expelled from various parties for political corruption, swindling and stealing, grouped themselves around the organization. They even formed their own troops, and matters soon became worse.

DESERT THE FRONT

For example, the three commanders who headed the columns of the POUM took it upon themselves to leave the front with their units just when it was necessary to start the attack against the fascists. Just before the battle at Aragon, the Trotzkyite detachment deserted one of the key positions, and the small Thaelmann Detachment had to rush in to take the places of the deserters, repulsing the enemy attack with difficulty and with heavy losses, losing half their men in this engagement.

On another sector of the same front, an attack started by the government troops was disrupted due to the Trotzkyist units deserting the attack. On the central front at Siguenza, the Trotzkyists, despite the protests of the other detachments, led their men away, and their place had to be quickly taken by the Battalion of Railway Workers who covered the retreat of the government forces by heroically entrenching themselves in a cathedral without yielding.

LIE ABOUT ACTIVITIES

In their paper, the "Red Companion," the Trotzkyites claim that their members are fighting in the ranks of the International Brigade. I asked commanders of the First and Second International Brigades about this and both emphatically denied the presence of such types in their ranks.

The POUM units are falling apart, and their commanders driven from the scene of warfare.

In this country, where the People's Front heads the armed struggle for liberty and independence, in this country where the Soviet Union is regarded with the greatest respect and love by the people, the Trotzkyites have received two instructions from Trotzky, one, to attack the People's Front, and second, to attack and discredit the Soviet Union.

TWO LINES

When these instructions were received by some members of the POUM with satisfaction, Trotzky in a blind rage replied that these instructions must be fulfilled without question. From this point, the POUM organized itself along the usual Trotzkyite lines—in two lines. In front is a man called Nin, formerly Trotzky's secretary, and today secretary of the POUM, who, with several other members of the POUM, continually attacks the People's Front, slanders the Republican Government of Madrid, and opposes turning the People's Front Militia into a regular military force. On the unanimous demand of all parties in Catalonia Nin was removed from the new Catalonia Government.

The small POUM paper, the Batallia, dedicates itself exclusively to attacking the Soviet Union, expressing its hatred of the Soviet Union daily. Every day the paper informs its readers that there are revolts in Moscow, that the Communist International has been liquidated, that Dimitroff has been arrested and exiled to Siberia, that the Soviet press has come out against the People's Front, that there are famines in Leningrad, and so forth. It is no wonder that not a single paper of the fascist insurgents fails to reprint excerpts from this POUM sheet.

SECOND LINE: ASSASSINS

Behind Nin stand the lower "functionaries" of the POUM, who, not wishing to risk beatings by the workers for their anti-Soviet statements, hypocritically say they favor that system, but nevertheless continue underhandedly the work and line of Nin, taking the form of provocations, violence, and assassinations.

The POUM is passing more and more to acts of terrorism. When the newspaper the Trebal began a systematic exposure of the activities of the Trotzkyite agents in Spain, a group of armed people came to its editorial offices and threatened that it "would have to bear the heavy consequences of its behavior."

On the same day, an attempt was made to assassinate Juan Comorera, secretary of the United Catalonia Socialist Party, of which the Trebal is the official organ.

EMBARGO AIDS FASCIST AIMS SAYS DR. WARD

Says Administration Deceived Congress; Urges Rescinding

Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, in a statement on Spain published in February number of The Fight, monthly magazine of the American League, expresses the view that the neutrality resolution passed by Congress has worked against the Spanish democracy and has aided the Fascist rebels.

Dr. Ward points out in his statement that "It is time for the American nation to make its own policy, based solely upon the joint necessity of stopping Fascism and ending war." Such a policy would mean aid for democratic nations attacked by Fascists in such a way as not to involve the United States in war, he writes, and withholding supplies from the Fascist powers.

The statement follows:

FASCISTS ENCOURAGED

"In the name of neutrality the President and Congress have denied the democratically constituted government of Spain the opportunity to buy here the things it needs to defend its life against Fascist attack. What are the consequences?

"The Spanish Democracy is weakened; the Fascist powers are encouraged. They continue their aid to the Spanish rebels with more assurance of success. This is not neutrality. In effect it is intervention on the side of the Fascists. The American people have been rushed into the position of helping the destroyers of the basic democratic principle—the right of the people to govern themselves in ways of their own choosing. The country gave the President and Congress no mandate for this policy.

CONGRESS DECEIVED

"Congress literally knew not what it did. It thought it was helping to keep the country out of war. There is not the remotest danger of Spanish goernment purchases here carried in Spanish vessels, involving us in risk of war. The passing of a billion dollar budget in preparation for war outside our borders is infinitely more dangerous.

"The administration knew what it was doing. And it dared not have that discussed on the floor of Congress. It wanted to cooperate with Great Britain and France in preventing the conflict in Spain from spreading. In this policy France has to follow Britain. But the British government has another interest. It prefers a Franco dictatorship in Spain to a People's Front Government. So do all the reactionaries here who are now working to shut off all aid to the Spanish government from this country. Will Franco's victory, with German and Italian aid, prevent the conflict from spreading? Does anybody imagine that the Fascist tactic of planning and supporting revolt, then preventing supplies to the democratic government attacked, will not be repeated elsewhere?

DEMANDS RESCINDING

"It is time for the American nation to make its own policy, based solely upon the joint necessity of stopping Fascism and ending war. That joint objective requires the furnishing of supplies to democratic governments attacked by Fascist powers, in such ways as will not bring us into war, because that means Fascist control here, and the withholding of supplies from the Fascist powers. At present Germany and Italy are free to buy materials of war in this country.

"All Americans who are against war and Fascism should now demand of Congress that it rescind the joint resolution concerning Spain; that it order that no purchases of the Spanish government here shall be carried in American vessels; that no materials of war can be purchased here by Germany or Italy."

Chicago Throng Fills Hall to Honor Lenin

Browder Cites U. S. Traditions in Assailing Embargo Against Spanish Government—Krumbein in Chicago First Time Since Death of Lenin

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Ashland Auditorium bulged with the enthusiastic crowd gathered there Friday night to commemorate the 13th anniversary of Lenin's death, and to hear Earl Browder and Charles Krumbein speak on Lenin and the problems of today.

It was Charles Krumbein's first speech at a Chicago meeting since the meeting called in 1924 to mourn the death of Lenin, in the same hall. For Browder it was another appearance before the great mass of Chicago workers who have learned to love him through his numerous recent appearances here, and his work as General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Most of the audience was in the hall before the time scheduled for starting, and cheered wildly when the late arrivals brought news of the electricians' tieup for full wages from the City. Some few failed to arrive because of this strike.

BROWDER CITES JEFFERSON

Earl Browder repeated for the benet of Chicagoans the magnificent address he gave in New York two nights before, quoting passage after passage from the works of Jefferson and other early American revolutionary leaders, to show that the pusillanimous "neutrality" program practiced by Roosevelt was a far cry from the fighting democracy of the Founding Fathers, and that truly, "Communism Is Twentieth Century Americanism." Browder also flayed the Trotzkyite murderers who seek to destroy the Soviet Union, and their hirelings and followers in this country, who have destroyed every organization that tolerated them in its midst.

Charles Krumbein, addressing a home town audience for the first time in 13 years, drew long and spontaneous applause from his old friends and newer followers in the audience. His speech dealt with the life and work of Lenin, and Lenin's greatest achievement, a Communist Party that can weather the strain of the years, holding fast to its final goal of Socialism, and winning to that goal by fighting every fight the working class and other toilers wage.

THE DAY TO DAY FIGHT

Krumbein pointed out that this struggle for the present needs of the workers was the only way to convince the workers that the only road to freedom, peace and prosperity lay in destroying the rotten capitalist system, and building a socialist system in the entire world. Millions in all parts of the world are swinging rapidly to that position, he emphasized, and the reason was that Lenin knew and his successors, under Stalin, learned the need of a great Communist Party, and build it.

Krumbein dwelt on Trotzky's fight against Leninism from the earliest days of the century. The only time Trotzky joined with the Bolsheviks was when he hoped to gain immediate power for himself. Even in the short period he was with the Bolsheviks, 1917-'24, he was constantly fighting the Bolsheviks, as when he opposed seeking a breathing spell through the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Krumbein exposed the whole fascist nest of Trotzkyism, and called on the Socialist Party to get rid of the Trotzkyite poison before it killed their party.

NEW MEMBERS TAKE PLEDGE

Ending his speech with a call to all workers to join the Communist Party and carry on the work launched by Lenin and conducted by those heroes of the working class, Stalin and Dimitroff, Krumbein asked the 400 new party members, in the front rows of the hall, to stand and take the pledge to carry on the fight for Socialism. They rose and repeated after him their pledge to be true to the working class in all its struggles, and to lead the workers to socialism and happiness.

Entertainment at the meeting was provided by the Lithuanian Workers Chorus, the Cultural Collective, and the Chicago Repertory Theater group. The last named gave a series of sketches portraying the life of Lenin.

Oil Union Leader At Houston Lenin Rally

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 24.—Joe Wright, member of the executive board of the Oil Workers Union in Houston, will be chairman of a mass meeting commemorating the 13th anniversary of the death of Lenin, at K. P. Hall, 1304 Schwartz tomorrow night. Homer Brooks, state secretary of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker.

Dublin Building Trades Demanding High Wage Scale

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—Dublin building workers have presented demands to the Employers' Association, designed to retrieve some of the ground lost in 1931, during the crisis. The employers have been enjoying big profits during the past couple of years because of a building boom in the city. The cost of living has gone up enormously and continues to rise—and the wages stay where they were in the crisis.

Demands served are for 40 hour week, six cents an hour wage raise to begin Jan. 1, a guaranteed day's pay for every man put to work, even though work is stopped by weather or other causes.

Ludendorff Assails Nazi 'Volunteers'

World War General Publishes Doubts About Franco

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Nazi intervention in Spain and the ordering of German "volunteers" to fight with Franco's fascists are assailed by General Erik Ludendorff in the current issue of his bi-monthly magazine "The Holy Source of German Strength."

Ludendorff, co-commander with Von Hindenburg of the German world war armies, expressed the opinion that Franco has compromised a great part of Spain's resources and wealth in return for aid being given by Mussolini, Hitler and Portugal.

Every copy of the magazine was confiscated by the Nazi regime, greatly embarrassed as a result of Ludendorff's article, which asks in effect what is Germany going to get out of this deal?

Ludendorff openly charges that Franco "has and will have little money at his disposal unless the Jesuits and the Deterding Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company grant him and advance him some, with a view to being reimbursed a thousandfold."

The article intimated that the Italian fascists and the Spanish Jesuits have a great deal more to gain by intervention than Germany and broadly hints that German troops sent to Spain are being forced to fight "for issues they do not comprehend."

Of prime importance to the Jesuits in Franco's rebellion, Ludendorff says, "will be the recovery of their immense real estate, which their faithful believers willed to them in order to secure for themselves a place in heaven."

The article does not categorically disapprove of intervention, but advocates less secrecy in the Nazi plans, criticizing "the keeping of the knowledge of these moves from their respective peoples" by the fascist interventionists.

Bulgaria-Yugoslavia Sign New Accord

BELGRADE, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Bulgarian and Yugoslavian foreign ministers met shortly before noon today at the foreign office and signed a treaty providing "inviolable peace and everlasting friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia."

C. P. of Mexico Calls For a People's Front

Parley With Cardenas Proposed at Party Congress —Unity of All Anti-Imperialists Urged—Party Growth Reported—Union Heads Greet Session

(Continued from Page 1)

vigorously fights against counter-revolutionary plots, Laborde said.

PROPOSAL TO CARDENAS

While sharply criticizing Cardenas' mistakes in admitting Trotzky and prohibiting certain strikes, Laborde proposed a meeting of the Central Committee with President Cardenas to discuss the relationship of the Communist Party to the government and to the National Revolutionary Party, for the purpose of creating a People's Front against reaction and imperialism and reaction.

This proposal is based on the fact that in semi-feudal, semi-colonial Mexico, the Cardenas regime can play a progressive role because he represents the section of the Mexican bourgeoisie which is willing to oppose imperialism and extreme reaction.

Laborde further said that the Communist Party is ready for closer cooperation with the C.T.M. (Confederation of Mexican Workers), and its leader, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, in a People's Front and in building progressive trade unions. He emphasized the need for the trade unions and the Communist Party to win the leadership of the peasants, making them firm allies of the workers. He said the workers must support the peasants' demand for land, thereby making them allies in the struggle against imperialism.

PARTY GROWS

Laborde urged the need for an ideological struggle against Trotzkyism, showing the historical opposition of Trotzkyism to Leninism, and the final going-over of Trotzkyism to counter-revolutionism.

The concluding section of Laborde's report dealt with the growth of the Communist Party from a small illegal party to 12,000 members, deeply rooted in the masses. He stressed the need of giving form to party organization, strengthening the units and the leading committees and building it into a centralized, disciplined party. On the question of cadres, he urged drawing in and training hundreds of new people as a means of strengthening and broadening the corps carried over from the smaller party.

At the afternoon session, Rafael Carrillo, editor of El Machete, the central organ of the Mexican Communist Party, reported on Spain, fascism and war. He contrasted Hitler's Nuremberg speech with the Soviet peace policy based on solidarity and Socialist construction. Emphasizing that the fascist war drive is directed against the Soviet Union, he pointed out that the Trotzkyites are pursuing a similar course. He said the Mexican Trotzkyites urge the conversion of imperialist war into a war against the Soviet "bureaucracy." He said the munist Party's position on the war question is that Mexico should throw its strength on the side of the democratic countries against fascist dictatorship. At the same time, on the basis of the last World War, we should work for a national revolution to win Mexico and its natural resources from the imperialists and big native landowners, like Calles, for the Mexican people, Carrillo stated.

GREETED BY MINERS' HEAD

The Congress received greetings from Augustin Guzman, national secretary of the Miners Union, which, with its 80,000 members, is one of Mexico's most important trade unions. Guzman is at present attendnig a convention in Torreon, and was unable to attend the Party Congress, but sent a personal representative, a Federal deputy from the State of Hidalgo.

The Congress telegraphed protests to the United States embassy in Mexico against the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney and J. B. MacNamara, and urging freedom for the Scottsboro boys. It sent a telegram to Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, stressing "the common struggle against imperialism, fascism and war."

Today's session was preceded by an enthusiastic public meeting last night, at which Laborde spoke, followed by Marcelino Domingo, former Minister of Education of Spain, who has been conducting a speaking tour in the United States.

FORD SPEAKS

Other speakers last night include James W. Ford, Negro member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States; Stanley Ryerson of the Canadian Party; R. Laferte of Chile; Rafael Carrillo, Juan Marinello, a well known Cuban writer—not a member of the Communist Party—praised the courage and the consistency of the Cuban Communist Party in fighting against the Batista dictatorship.

The convention is expected to last until Jan. 29. Additional points on the agenda include a discussion of the struggle against war and fascism, defense of the Soviet Union, trade unions and work with the C.T.M., unification of the peasantry and development of the struggle for land, also special Indian land problems, and transformation of the Communist Party into a mass party.

The Communist Party of the United States was represented by Ford, vice-presidential candidate in the November elections; Alexander Trachtenberg, and Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker.

Kansas City to Hear Spanish Youth Envoys

Liberal Leaders Rally Support for Meeting on Jan. 29

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—The Spanish youth delegation touring under the auspices of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy will tell the true facts about what is happening in Spain today for the first time in Kansas City on Jan. 29 at 8 P. M. at the Carpenter's Hall, 3114 Paseo near Linwood.

The delegation is made up of Eugenio Imaz: a young Catholic Editor, Josefina Ramirez, a Red Cross Nurse, Luis Simarro a wounded soldier, and Maria Gloria Simarro, wife of Luis Simarro, head of a Children's Hospital in Spain.

A local committee to arrange for the meeting has been organized under the chairmanship of Prof. William A. Lewis of Junior College. Other active sponsors of Dr. Nicholas Jaime, the well known Mexican physician. Mrs. T. P. Stafford of the Social Service committee of the City Council of Churches, Logan H. Turner well known railroad union leader, Wave Tobin business agent of the I. L. G. W. U. in Kansas City.

Rev. Wikgren, of the Union Theological Seminary of Kansas City, Kansas and Mexican groups are also actively supporting the meeting. Indications are showing that many people from nearby Kansas and Missouri will attend the meeting.

Spanish Catholic Oxford Don Scores Aid to Fascists

(From The Worker, Dublin)

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—Senor Enrique Moreno, a Spanish Catholic Professor at Oxford University, has written a remarkable letter on the Spanish situation. The letter was refused publication in "The Universe" and other Church papers. The reason for this was because the Professor denounced Franco and the Fascists.

Professor Moreno protests against the Catholic press in England backing up the Franco insurgents and claiming that Franco is standing for religion and at the same time "not hesitating to plunge the country into the horrors of a Civil War."

He was an eye-witness of events in Madrid on July 19, 20 and 21, the start of the rebellion. He was able to attend Mass without molestation on July 19.

On the 20th, he states, he saw Government militiamen being fired on from the lower towers and windows of the Church of Our Lady of Covadongu.

"We Spanish Catholics protest against the purpose of making use of the mystical body of Our Lord as a screen to hide the political and economic interests of Fascism."

Spanish Fascists Broke; Pay Only In Paper Money

AVILA, Spain, Jan. 24.—Now virtually without funds after a half year of warring against Spanish democracy, the Burgos junta of General Francisco Franco will no longer pay its soldiers or creditors in specie but in paper, it was announced here yesterday.

Fascist leaders admit that the stability of the notes rests solely on the chances of a Franco victory. Soldiers and shopkeepers in the regions held by the fascists are to be forced by the rebels to accept the virtually worthless paper money.

Answer the Slanders Against Seamen With Full Support

By ROY HUDSON

(Continued from Page 1)

movement, **which was considerable but by no means enough nor all that was possible**, to carry on and bring their strike to an end with substantial gains.

They voted to end their 84-day strike, not because the difficulties were too great, but in order to maintain the gains already won, and to place themselves in the most favorable position possible for trying to reach a settlement on remaining issues at the Hearings called by the National Labor Relations Board. The favorable situation that arose as a result of the decision of the NLRB, was a result of the correct tactics pursued by the strikers, and that they showed good judgment in deciding upon what was the best way to use the opportunity is already seen in the statement issued by the Labor Board at the beginning of the hearings, the day after vote to end the strike was taken, when the Board stated:

"The Board will do its utmost to see that the problems, confronting the seamen in the Eastern and Gulf ports are brought to a speedy and satisfactory solution."

Of course this does not mean that the statement of the Board constitutes a guarantee that "a speedy and satisfactory solution" will be reached and that everything is in the "bag" for the seamen. But it does mean that the seamen are in a position, which if strengthened and a correct policy is pursued, to continue the fight and press forward in the hearings, backed up by their organized power, and action if necessary, on the ships, to secure the satisfactory solution that is promised.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS

The possibilities are extremely favorable. What the seamen do, and the amount of support they get, will determine whether these favorable possibilities will lead to results in the hearings, to maintaining those things already won, and to a consolidation and strengthening of the organized power of all the unions.

The problems before the marine workers are still enormous. First, strike relief must continue for the strikers on the intercoastal ships where the strike continues until a settlement is reached on the Pacific. Second, between 20,000 to 25,000 men are out in all the ports and it will take several weeks before they are all back to work, AND DURING THIS PERIOD WAYS AND MEANS MUST BE FOUND TO SEE THAT NO ONE IS WITHOUT RELIEF.

Next, funds will be needed to pay rent for the union halls, which were taken over by the seamen during the strike. Finances will be needed to enable the progressive union officials, elected by the rank and file to replace the scab-herding crew of Grange, Brown, Pryor, Carlson and Co., to conduct the affairs of the union.

Solving these problems is one of the important immediate questions. Every one knows the resources of the seamen are exhausted, and will be so until the men get back on the ships. Therefore, they have the right to expect the unstinted aid of the trade union movement, of all working class organizations. Further, the trade union movement is vitally interested in seeing to it that the seamen maintain and strengthen their position, because powerful marine unions, controlled by the rank and file, will strengthen the whole trade union movement, and the struggle for a Farmer-Labor Party. Therefore, let every progressive, and first of all the Communists, take the initiative in their organizations to have substantial donations made to the seamen's unions.

Trial Bares New Trotzky Link for War on Soviet Union

Summary of Indictment

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—The indictment charging Gregory Piatakov, Karl Radek, Gregory Sokolnikov, M. Serebriakov, members of the Trotzkyist "Parallel Center" or "Reserve Center," and 13 others now on trial here with treason, espionage, murder and other counter-revolutionary acts was in their hands before the trial opened, and is now made public.

The indictment is the result of information gained in preliminary investigations, including statements by the accused. A summary follows:

Upon instructions from Trotzky in 1933, the Parallel Center was set up and composed of Piatakov, Radek, Sokolnikov and Serebriakov. Its task was to direct criminal anti-Soviet espionage, diversionist (destruction and disorganization for military purposes) and terroristic activities aimed at undermining the military strength of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It had the task also partly by means of the above acts of accelerating an armed attack on the U.S.S.R., of overthrowing the Soviet power, and restoring capitalism and the power of the bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union.

Upon instructions from this same Trotzky, this center, operating through the accused Sokolnikov and Radek established contact with representatives of certain foreign states for the purpose of organizing a joint struggle against the Soviet Union, in connection with which the Trotzkyite center undertook in the event of its coming to power to grant to these states a whole list of political and economic privileges and territorial concessions.

Alongside that, this center, through its own members and other participants of criminal Trotzkyite organizations, systematically engaged in espionage for the foreign states concerned, supplying foreign intelligence services with secret information of the utmost importance to the Soviet state.

With the aim of undermining the economic strength and defense capacity of the U. S. S. R., this center organized and carried out a number of wrecking and diversionist acts at certain plants and on certain railways, which caused many deaths and loss of valuable property.

The center prepared a number of terroristic acts against the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet government, and attempts were made to carry out these acts.

J. L. Livshitz, N. I. Muralov, J. N. Drobnis, M. S. Boguslavsky, I. A. Kniasev, I. D. Turok, S. A. Ratalchak, B. O. Norkin, A. A. Shestov, M. S. Strollov, I. I. Grashe, E. E. Pushin, and V. V. Arnold (all led by the Parallel Center and all now on trial in this case) actively participated in the criminal activity of the Parallel Center.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARALLEL CENTER

The investigation in the case of the United Trotzkyite-Zinovievite Terrorist Center, of which the participants were convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. on August 24, 1936, established that along with the above-mentioned United Center, there existed a so-called "Reserve Center" established on direct instructions from Trotzky in case the criminal activities of the Trotzkyite-Zinovievite bloc should be exposed by the organs of the Soviet government.

The convicted members of the United Trotzkyite-Zinovievite center, Zinoviev, Kamenev and others testified that the Reserve Center included Piatakov, Radek, Sokolnikov, and Serebriakov, all known for their past Trotzkyist activities.

The preliminary investigation in the present case has been established that the so-called "Reserve Center" was in reality a parallel Trotzkyist center which was organized and operated under the direct instructions of Trotzky while living abroad.

The Trotzkyist Parallel Center developed its criminal work most actively after the dastardly murder of Sergei Mironovich Kirov, and the destruction of the United Trotzkyite-Zinovievite center which followed. The main task which the Parallel Center set itself was the forcible overthrow of the Soviet government, with a view to changing the social and state system in the U.S.S.R.

Trotzky—and on his instructions, the parallel Trotzkyite center—aimed at seizing power with the aid of foreign states, and with the view of restoring capitalist relations in the U.S.S.R.

PROGRAM OF RESTORATION OF CAPITALISM IN THE U.S.S.R.

These treacherous designs against the Soviet Union were expounded by Trotzky in a most explicit way in his letter of instructions to a Parallel Trotzkyite Center, received by the accused Radek in December, 1935.

The accused, Radek, during examination on Dec. 22, 1936, testified as follows in this connection:

"'It must be understood,' Trotzky wrote, 'that without a certain levelling of the social structure of the U.S.S.R. to that of the capitalist states, the bloc will not be able to maintain itself in power and to preserve peace. . . .'"

Radek and Piatakov, according to the testimony of Radek, came to the conclusion that this instruction from Trotzky "raises in the very sharpest way the question that under all circumstances power in the hands of the Trotzkyite-Zinovievite bloc could only be the power of the restoration of capitalism."

Piatakov, when accused, in his turn recounted the contents of his conversation with Trotzky which took place near Oslo, Norway, in Dec., 1935. Piatakov testified that Trotzky demanded the diversionist wrecking and terrorist activity of the Trotzkyite organizations in the U.S.S.R. should be intensified, and emphasized that as a result of agreements with capitalist states it was necessary, as he put it, to retreat to capitalism. According to the accused Piatakov's testimony, Trotzky said:

"This means it will be necessary to retreat. This must be well understood. How far and to what degree to retreat towards capitalism, it is difficult to say now. This can be made concrete only after we come to power."

The accused, Sokolnikov, testified that the program of the Parallel Trotzkyite Center was a program of the restoration of capitalism in the U.S.S.R. He testified to this during examination on Nov. 30, 1936. This program provided for the renunciation of the policy of industrialisation and collectivization, and as a result of this renunciation, for development in the village on the basis of petty economy. It provided for a capitalism, which combined with capitalist elements in industry would develop into a capitalist restoration in the U.S.S.R.

TROTZKY'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES REGARDING MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE U.S.S.R.

Taking their starting point from this programmatic line, Trotzky and his accomplices in the Parallel Center entered into negotiations with agents of foreign states, their aim being to overthrow the Soviet government with the aid of armed intervention. As the basis of these treacherous negotiations Trotzky and the Parallel Center put forward:

Admission of private capital into the U. S. S. R.;

Dissolution of the collective farms;

Liquidation of the state farms.

Lease of a whole group of Soviet enterprises as concessions to foreign capitalists and granting to these foreign states of other economic and political advantages to the point of yielding part of the Soviet territory.

In connection with this, Trotzky wrote in his aforementioned letter to Radek, according to the words of the accused Radek:

"It would be absurd to think that we can can come to power without securing the favorable attitude of the most important capitalist governments, particularly of such most aggressive ones as the present governments of Germany and Japan. It is absolutely necessary now, already, to be in contact with and to have an understanding with these governments. . . ."

Investigation has established that Trotzky entered into negotiations with one of the leaders of the German National Socialist Party regarding joint struggle against the Soviet Union.

The accused Piatakov testified that Trotzky in conversation with Piatakov in December, 1935, informed him that as a result of these negotiations he had concluded an agreement with the above-mentioned leader of the National Socialist Party on the following conditions:

1. To guarantee a generally favorable attitude towards the German government and necessary collaboration with it in most important questions of an international character;

2. To agree to territorial concessions;

3. To admit German industrialists to concessions (or in some other form) for the exploitation of such enterprises in the U.S.S.R. as constitute necessary economic complements to German economy. This concerned iron ore, manganese, oil, gold, timber, etc.;

4. To create favorable conditions in the U.S.S.R. for the activity of German private enterprise;

5. In time of war to develop active work of diversion at plants in the war industry, and at the front.

This diversionist work was to be carried on under Trotzky's instructions in agreement with the German general staff.

These bases of agreement, as Trotzky related them, were finally drawn up and adopted during Trotzky's meetings with Rudolph Hess, Hitler's deputy.

Likewise, said Trotzky, he had perfectly well established connections with (a certain other) government.

In his letter to Radek in December, 1935, Trotzky informed him of the nature of this agreement and of the extent of the territorial concessions.

Radek testified that Trotzky wrote the following letter:

". . . We shall inevitably have to make territorial concessions. We shall have to yield the Maritime and Amur provinces to Japan and the Ukraine to Germany. Germany needs raw materials, foodstuffs, and markets for her goods. We shall have to admit her to participation in exploitation of ore, manganese, gold, oil, apatites, and to undertake to supply her for a definite period with foodstuffs and fats at prices below the world prices. We shall have to yield the oil of Sakhalin Island to Japan and to guarantee to supply her with oil in case of a war with America. We shall also have to admit her to the exploitation of gold. We shall have to consent to Germany's demand not to oppose her in her seizure of China. . . ."

CONNECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE PARALLEL CENTER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES IN THE U.S.S.R.

The accused Piatakov testified:

"Trotzky in his letters demanded from Radek and Sokolnikov since they had good opportunities, that they should probe for necessary contacts with official representatives of the powers and should support what he, Trotzky, was carrying out in practice."

In accordance with this instruction by Trotzky, the accused Radek and the accused Sokolnikov established contacts with representatives of foreign states. In this respect, the accused Radek testified during his examination on Dec. 4, 1936, as follows:

". . . Trotzky's assertion about his contact with representatives of a certain government was not merely idle talk. I was able to convince myself of this from conversations which I had at diplomatic receptions in 1934-35, with the military attache, Mr. —— and the press attache of the —— Embassy, Mr. ——, a very-well-informed German representative.

"Both of them cautiously gave me to understand that a certain government was in contact with Trotzky."

The accused Sokolnikov also admitted that, by taking advantage of his position as Assistant People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, he, on Trotzky's instructions, carried on secret negotiations with the representative of a certain foreign state.

The accused, Sokolnikov, testified:

"At the conclusion of one of the official conversations held in my office when Mr. —— and the Secretary of Embassy were about to leave, Mr. —— stopped a while. At that time both interpreters had already left my office. Using this opportunity, Mr. —— while I escorted him to the door, exchanged a few phrases with me. Mr. —— asked me 'Are you aware that Mr. Trotzky has made certain proposals to my government?'

"I replied: 'Yes, I have been informed of this.'

"Mr. —— asked, 'How do you appraise these proposals?'

"I replied, 'I consider these proposals exceedingly serious.'

"Then Mr. —— asked, 'Is this only your personal opinion?'

"I replied, 'No, this is also the opinion of my friends.'"

Trotzky and his accomplices in the U.S.S.R. placed their main hopes for their advent to power upon the defeat of the Soviet Union in a forthcoming war with imperialist states. In accordance with this, Trotzky personally and the Parallel Center through the accused Radek and Sokolnikov strove by all possible means to hasten the armed attack on the U.S.S.R. This is confirmed by the testimony of all the accused in the present case. Thus, during the examination on Dec. 22, 1936, the accused Radek cited the following excerpt from a letter addressed to him by Trotzky:

"Since the main condition for the advent of the Trotzkyites to power, if they do not achieve this by means of terror, would be the defeat of the U.S.S.R., it is necessary, insofar as this is possible, to hasten the clash between the the U.S.S.R. and Germany."

Trotzky and his accomplices in the U.S.S.R. considered it necessary to adopt such an active defeatist position during the forthcoming war by assisting foreign interventionists in every way in their fight against the U.S.S.R.

In accordance with this plan of preparing the defeat of the U.S.S.R. and with the aim of seizing power, Trotzky, Piatakov and others accused in the present case developed wrecking and diversionist and espionage and terrorist activities aimed at undermining the economic and military power of the Soviet Union. The investigation has established that on direct instructions from Trotzky and under the immediate guidance of the Parallel Trotzkyite Center a number of the accused in the present case: Turok, Kniazev, Rataichak, Shestov, Strollov, Grashe and Dushin were directly connected with diversionist agents of the German and Japanese intelligence services, that they carried on espionage for Germany and Japan and together with foreign secret police committed a number of wrecking and diversionist acts at socialist industrial enterprises and on railways, particularly in plants of importance for the defense of the country.

WRECKING ACTS AND KILLING OF WORKERS

Groups organized by the Parallel Center carried out a number of acts of diversion and wrecking at industrial plants and on railways. Thus, for instance, the trial on Nov. 19 to 22, 1936, in the case of the Trotzkyite diversionist group at Kemerovo mines, revealed that an explosion was organized on the instructions of the accused Drobnis at the "Tsentralnaya" (Central) mine as a result of which ten workers lost their lives and 14 suffered grave injuries.

Three acts of diversion were organized under direction of the accused Rataichak at the Gorlovka nitrogen fertilizer works, which entailed the loss of human lives and tremendous material damage to the state. Similar diversionist acts were committed upon instructions of Rataichak by members of the Trotzkyite organization at other chemical enterprises in the Soviet Union as well as at the Voxkressensk Chemical Works and Neva Plant.

The diversionist nature of these explosions and acts of arson has been established by the conclusions of the special technique experts and by the confessions of the accused Rataichak, Pushin and Grashe themselves.

The most active diversionist and wrecking activities on railways were carried on by the accused Livshitz, Turok, Kniazev and Boguslavsky.

Upon the direct instructions of the Parallel Trotzkyist Center the accused Kniazev organized and carried out a number of train wrecks, mostly affecting military trains which entailed a great loss of human lives.

The accused Kniazev organized the wrecking of military trains not only upon instructions of the Parallel Center but also on direct instructions from Mr. X, an agent of the Japanese intelligence service.

"In this matter," Kniazev stated, "instructions of the Japanese intelligence service completely coincided with the instructions which I had received, somewhat previously from the Trotzkyite organization."

The accused Turok also gave evidence about the collaboration with agents of the Japanese intelligence service.

The accused consciously and after full consideration, resorted to the perpetration of such monstrous crimes as poisoning and causing the death of workers in an attempt to provoke discontent among the workers against the Soviet government. Thus, during the examination on Dec. 4, 1936, the accused Piatakov testified in this connection:

"We took into account that in case it became necessary to resort to acts of diversion in order to operate our plans of wrecking, fatalities would be inevitable. We took this into account and accepted it as inevitable."

The accused Drobnis was even more cynical in his testimony in this regard.

"It is even better if there are human victims in the mine, since that will certainly rouse the anger of the workers, and that is what we need."

Livshits stated at the examination that Kniazev "gave special instructions to prepare and carry out a number of acts of diversion (explosions, trainwrecks, poisonings) which would be accompanied by a large number of fatalities."

Similar testimony was given by the accused Turok.

The accused Kniazev, upon agreement with the Parallel Center accepted from Mr. ——, an agent of the Japanese intelligence service, the following task, to be performed in case of war: "to organized incendiarism at military stores and at stations for supplying of troops with food and medical treatment."

Kniazev received from the same Japanese agent still more monstrous tasks.

"The Japanese intelligence service," testified Kniazev at the examination, "was particularly sharp in putting forward the question of the use in wartime of bacteriological means with a view of infecting troop trains, messes, and sanitary stations with bacilli, causing highly contagious diseases. . . ."

The treacherous ties of the accused Kniazev with the Japanese intelligence service have been established not only by Kniazev's personal testimony but also by his correspondence with "Mr. X" found in his possession, together with photographs, letters from "Mr. X" (one dated Dec. 15 and another Aug. 23, 1936.

ESPIONAGE

From the material of the preliminary investigation and on then own admission, the accused Ratichak, Kniazev, Turok, Pushin, Grashe, Shestov and Stollov are convicted of espionage for foreign intelligence services. These persons regularly supplied representatives of German and Japanese intelligence services with secret information of the greatest state importance. In particular, the accused Pushin, having admitted his participation in espionage work, testified that he and the accused Ratichak maintained their connections with the German intelligence service through the medium of one Lenz, a fitter of the firm "Linde."

Similar espionage work for the German intelligence service was also carried out by the accused Shestov and Strollov, accused of criminal connections with a number of intelligence service agents who arrived in U.S.S.R. under the guise of being foreign specialists. In this group of people belonged the engineer Stickling, convicted in the Kemerovo Case, for his espionage and diversionist work.

The investigation has established that an agreement was concluded between Trotzky and certain German firms on the strength of which these firms supported the Trotzkyites from a fund formed by means of raising the prices of goods imported into the U.S.S.R. from Germany.

In this connection, the accused Piatakov testified with reference to his conversations with Trotzky's son, Sedov, now living abroad:

". . . Sedov conveyed to me Trotzky's instructions to the effect that I should try and place as many orders as possible with the firm 'Demag' and the firm 'Borzig,' with whose representatives Trotzky has connections.

"'You,' added Sedov, 'will have to pay higher prices, but this money will go for our work'."

TERRORISTIC ACTS

On direct instructions from Trotzky, received by Piatakov and Radek, the Parallel Trotzkyist groups organized terrorist groups in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Rostov, Sochi, Novosibirsk and other towns.

According to the testimony of the accused Radek, Trotzky demanded ". . . organization of a small group of trusted people to carry out terrorist attempts on the lives of leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and primarily against Stalin."

Trotzky gave similar instructions to the accused Piatakov during their conversation in 1935. The accused Piatakov testified that:

"We must literally stop at nothing in order to overthrow Stalin."

In 1934, when Comrade V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R., was in Siberia, Trotzkyite terrorists under the leadership of the accused Shestov attempted to assassinate Molotov.

An attempt upon the life of Comrade Molotov by means of an automobile accident while he rode in a car from the dispatch office of Pit No. 3, Prokopyevsk Mines Administration, in the direction of the workers' settlement was in fact but without result.

All the accused pleaded fully guilty of the charges preferred against them and are convicted by documents in the file, by material evidence, and by the testimony of witnesses.

The indictment states that in the event of Trotzky or his son, Sedov, being discovered on the territory of the U.S.S.R., they are subject to immediate arrest and trial by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Radek Confirms All Testimony of Other Trotzky Tools

(Continued from Page 1)

ky Center and was convicted in that trial.

SEES TROTZKY'S SON

Piatakov further testified that during one such meeting, Smirnov told him that Sedov greatly wished to see Piatakov. Sedov said he had a special message from Trotzky to Piatakov.

"I agreed to this meeting," said Piatakov. "There is a Cafe Amzoo, not far from the zoo. I went there and saw Lev Sedov sitting at a table. We knew each other well in the past. He told me that he was not talking to me on his own behalf but on that of his father, Trotzky. Sedov said that Trotzky had not abandoned for one minute the idea of renewing the struggle against the Stalinist leadership, and that now was only a temporary lull, during which, however, a Trotzkyist center was being formed or was already formed. It is difficult to remember now which he said.

"But the question at issue was to unite all forces capable of conducting a struggle against the Stalinist leadership. Possibilities were being explored for restoring the united organization with the Zinovievites. Sedov also stated that he knew that the 'Rights,' namely Tomsky, Bukharin and Rykov, had not laid down their arms but were only temporarily quietened down, that it was necessary to establish contacts with them.

FEARED TO SPEAK TO MASSES

"After this Sedov began to explain to me the essential features of the new methods of struggle—abandoning mass struggle in any form whatever.

"'There cannot be any question of organizing a mass movement,' said Sedov. 'If we undertake any mass work, this means immediate collapse.' Sedov explained that Trotzky took the firm position of forcible overthrow of the Stalinist leadership by the methods of terror and wrecking.

"Sedov said further that Trotzky called attention to the fact that it is useless to confine the struggle to the limits of one country. He said that we would not neglect the international question, and that 'in this struggle we must also possess the solution of the international question, or more accurately, the international questions.'"

Prosecutor Vyshinsky then asked: "So explain why you agreed so rapidly to renew the struggle against the Party and government?"

Piatakov: "The conversation with Sedov was not the cause but only gave the impulse for it."

Vyshinsky: "Consequently, even before this, you occupied your old Trotzkyist position?"

Piatakov: "Undoubtedly, I still had the old Trotzkyist remnants, which grew bigger and bigger subsequently."

RAKE-OFF ARRANGED

Soon after that first meeting, he had a second one with Sedov, said Piatakov. The meeting was arranged by Smirnov, in the same cafe as the first one.

The second conversation was very short. Sedov said, without beating about the bush:

"You understand that as the struggle is renewed, money is needed."

"Sedov then said to me that only one thing is required of me," testified Piatakov. "And that was that I place the greatest possible number of orders with two German firms: Borzig and Demag. Sedov would arrange how to receive the sums needed from them, as they would take into consideration that I would not bargain too much about prices. This clearly meant that extra prices would be paid for Soviet orders, and the excess would go entirely or partly into Trotzky's hands for his counter-revolutionary purposes.

Vyshinsky: "You were not interested in knowing why Sedov named just these firms?"

Piatakov: "No. He said that he has connections with these firms."

Vyshinsky: "Maybe orders were placed with these firms because it was profitable for us?"

Piatakov: "No, not because of that. As far as Demag is concerned, this could easily have been done. Here it was a question concerning prices. Generally speaking, the firm was paid more than it should have been."

TROTZKY DIRECTS MURDER

In this second meeting also, Piatakov testified, he got Sedov to explain what he meant by the "counteracting measures" he referred to at first.

He got his reply through Shestov (who confirmed it at the trial). Shestov gave Piatakov two letters from Trotzky, one for Piatakov and one for Muralov. Piatakov said his letter was written in German, and signed "L. T."

"This letter as I now remember," testified Piatakov, "started off as follows: 'Dear friend. I am very glad that you carried out my request.'

"The letter then spoke further of the basic tasks confronting us, which the writer briefly formulated as follows:

"The first task is to use all possible means to remove Stalin and his closest assistants. It is understood that by 'all means' was meant first and foremost, violent means.

"Secondly, in the same letter, Trotzky wrote of the necessity of uniting all anti-Stalinist forces for this struggle.

INDUSTRIAL PLOTS BARED

"Thirdly, the letter spoke of the necessity of counteracting all measures of the Soviet Government and Communist Party, particularly in the sphere of industry."

Vyshinsky: "What did you do in the intervening period between your receiving the letter from Trotzky in 1931 and your second visit to Berlin in 1932?"

Piatakov: "During this period I was busy establishing the old Trotzkyist connections. I concentrated mostly on the Ukraine. These were my chief connections, that is, not counting my very essential connections afterwards with Western Siberia, and Muralov, which were established through Shestov.

"First of all, we established the Ukrainian connections. They were: Loganov, and afterwards with the other three that they should form a Ukrainian group. This statement was confirmed at the trial by the accused Livshitz.)

TROTZKY IMPATIENT

On his second trip to Berlin in 1932, Piatakov said that Sedov heard of his arrival, and "decided to meet me to receive what he considered necessary information for Trotzky."

"Sedov expressed great dissatisfaction," testified Piatakov. "He said it was not his own dissatisfaction but that of Trotzky. It was because matters were moving extremely slowly, particularly with regard to terroristic acts.

"Sedov said: 'You are occupying yourselves all the time with organizational preparations, and talk, and have nothing concrete to show'. Then he said:

"'You know Leon Trotzky's character. He is in rage. He is burning with impatience that his instructions should be carried out sooner. But from your information, nothing concrete is to be seen.'

"In the autumn of this same year I returned to Moscow," testified Piatakov, "and here took place the very essential formation of the "Reserve Center," later the "Parallel Center."

KAMENEV SEES PIATAKOV

"Kamenev came to me at the People's Commissariat. In very clear terms he informed me of the Trotzky-Zinoviev center being formed. He told me of the bloc established there, and named a number of persons who comprised the center, and informed me that between themselves they discussed the question of introducing into the center such formerly well know Trotzkyites as myself, Radek, Sokolnikov, and Serebriakov. However, they considered it inadvisable. They considered the great possibility of discovery of this main center, as it contained 'badly incriminated' people. That is why they thought it would be good to have a reserve Trotzky-Zinoviev center in the event of the discovery of the first one.

"Kamenev said he was instructed officially to find out from me whether I agreed with him.

"I gave my consent to Kamenev to enter the Reserve Center. This was in autumn, 1932.

"Kamenev said that the primary basic question was to overthrow the government with the old terrorist methods. He immediately gave me instructions on wrecking work. He informed us that they had established the closest relations with the 'Rights'—Bukharin, Tomsky and Rykov—not simply contacts, but connections, and immediately added:

BUKHARIN LINKED

"'As you have very good relations with Bukharin, it would be well also for you to maintain suitable contacts with him.' This I subsequently did.

Vyshinsky: "So you established these contacts with Bukharin?"

Piatakov: Yes. When I asked how it was possible to establish contacts with the 'Rights', Kamenev said directly that this in general was an exhibition of definite political childishness on my part, that yesterday's disagreement could not divide us because there existed a unity of aim—the overthrow of the Stalinist leadership and the abandonment of construction of socialism, with corresponding changes in the economic policy.

"In the same conversation Kamenev said that we could not achieve power without the necessary contacts with the governments of capitalist countries, and that, therefore, it was necessary to maintain these contacts.

"He said that I, Piatakov, wasn't an internationalist, and that Radek and Sokolnikov were better informed about this."

Vyshinsky: "What means you are not 'international'?"

Piatakov: "In Trotzkyite circles I was considered a specialist rather on economic questions and not on international questions."

Vyshinsky: "At what agreement did you arrive?"

Piatakov: "In 1932 we had a talk with Radek. He said then that it was necessary to conduct methods of struggle which Trotzky and the main United Trotzky-Zinoviev Center had adopted. During this talk with Radek we raised the question of the very great preponderance of Zinovievites in the main center and considered demanding personnel changes."

Vyshinsky: "In what direction?"

THE PARALLEL CENTER

Piatakov: "Introducing someone additional from the Trotzkyist faction. We arrived at the conclusion that it was now impossible to raise the question because it would mean causing a completely unnecessary dispute with the Trotzkyite underground (organization). We got the idea that in addition to the main center, consisting of Kamenev, Zinoviev, Mrachkovsky, Bekayev, Smirnov, Yevdokimov, etc., we should have our own parallel Trotzkyite center, which would play a role of reserve center, and simultaneously conduct practical work according to the instructions and line of Trotzky.

"It is true that by this time there was not any special difference between our line and that of the Zinovievites. But Radek and I were then uneasy that during the economic retreat after we seized power, the Zinovievite section of the bloc would go too far, and that it was necessary to organize a certain resistance to this.

LETTER FROM TROTZKY

"In any case, we agreed to ask Trotzky about this. Some time later, already in 1933, Radek informed me at one meeting that he had received Trotzky's reply. Trotzky gave an ultimatum about preserving complete unity and a bloc with the Zinovievites because we had no disagreements with them, since the terrorist wrecking platform was accepted. As regards the retreat, Trotzky wrote that Radek and I were mistaken when we thought that the retreat would be insignificant. It would be necessary to retreat very far and in this respect the bloc was formed not only with the Zinovievites but also with the 'Rights.'

"Regarding the conversion of our center into a Parallel Center, he said that this would stimulate the assembling of forces and the preparation of the necessary terrorist and wrecking acts.

"At the end of 1933, I met Serebriakov in Gagri. I arranged with him then that in general, I would conduct the work in the Ukraine, West Siberia, and in industry, while he took the Transcaucasus and transport.

CONFIRMED BY RADEK

"I met Sokolnikov considerably later—in the middle of 1935 when we talked concretely about converting the reserve or Parallel Center into an acting center, because by this time the main center was already smashed and all its members arrested and sentenced.

"Sokolnikov came to me in the Commissariat of Heavy Industry and said that now was the time to begin action because a certain calm had set in after the arrests."

Vyshinsky: "Consequently we may consider the Parallel Center was in action from 1933 on?"

Piatakov: "Yes."

Piatakov then asked Radek what he could say about this.

Radek: "I fully confirm it."

Vyshinsky: "Did you discuss the question of asking Trotzky about the Parallel Center?"

Radek: "Yes. We considered this question from the viewpoint of the personal composition of the main center and the viewpoint of our political distrust of the Zinovievite section, despite the fact that we had a bloc with them."

Vyshinsky: "How are we to understand this?"

Radek: "We were convinced that this bloc could scarcely stand any serious trials. One of Zinoviev's first efforts would be to squeeze the Trotzkyites out. The personnel questions would play a big role. Kamenev and Sokolnikov would go considerably further in economic retreat than we considered necessary. While Zinoviev would be in a complete panic.

"While preserving the outward appearance of a bloc, it would be necessary to have our own organization as a counter-balance."

Vyshinsky: "To conduct your own policy?"

Radek: "Our own policy or our own corrections to the policy; to have our own organization."

Vyshinsky: "For the purpose of keeping the Trotzky-Zinoviev center in hand?"

Radek: "If you examine the composition of the old center, there wasn't a single old political leader from the Trotzkyites. There was Smirnov, who was an organizer rather than a political leader. There was Mrachkovsky, a soldier and a fighter, Tervaganyan, a propagandist. We completely trusted them, but did not consider them capable of really leading if anything happened.

WRITES TO TROTZKY

"We considered that as this center was all ready, then any changes in the center would cause discord with the Zinovievites and therefore we tried to apply the idea of a reserve center in form, but a parallel center in fact. We decided to send an enquiry to Trotzky."

Vyshinsky: "Who wrote to Trotzky?"

Radek: "I wrote the letter."

Vyshinsky: "How did you send this letter?"

Radek: "Connections were established by me through my old friend, Vladimir Romm. He was then foreign correspondent for Tass (Soviet Telegraph news service). I also received a reply through Romm. I immediately burned the letter but Piatakov knew all the details."

Vyshinsky: "So you confirm this part of Piatakov's testimony?"

Radek: "Yes."

Serebriakov also confirmed Piatakov on this point.

Piatakov then made a remark which shows the character of the accused counter-revolutionaries. He interjected the remark that his relations with Serebriakov were not the relations of a leader towards his subordinate.

RADEK CONTACT MAN

Vyshinsky: "Who was the most influential in your group?"

Piatakov did not answer. Serebriakov said that Piatakov was the authority for him.

Vyshinsky: "Did you have direct contact with Trotzky?"

Serebriakov: "No."

Vyshinsky: "And he?"

Serebriakov: "He communicated."

Piatakov repeated that in international affairs, Sokolnikov and Radek led, and in industry, "evidently I."

Vyshinsky: "I am interested to know under whose leadership the Parallel Center operated?"

Piatakov: "Under Trotzky's."

Vyshinsky: "But who maintained the direct contacts with Trotzky, on behalf of the center?"

Piatakov: "Radek, and later I met Trotzky personally."

Piatakov said that in 1934 the work had begun to pass into the sphere of actual operation, according to Trotzky's instructions.

Piatakov: "In the Ukraine, Loganov, and a group of people with him worked in the sphere of the coke industry. Their work consisted chiefly in putting into operation unfinished coking ovens and then delaying in every way construction of very valuable and very important parts of the coking and chemical industry.

Martyrs of Socialist Construction Killed and Maimed by Trotzkyite Murderers in the Soviet Union

By Sender Garlin

(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

NOVOSIBIRSK, Siberia, Jan. 24.—The widows, orphans, brothers and sisters of ten miners killed by a gas explosion in the "Central" mine at Kemerovo near here as a result of a wrecking plot carried out by agents of Gregory Piatakov, Karl Radek, Gregory Sokolnikov, M. Serebiakov and other members of the Trotzkyite "Parallel Center" are closely watching the developments.

It was for the purpose of disorganizing the vital centers of the Soviet Union that this cold-blooded murder—caused by shutting off the ventilating system—was carried out. The victims were splendid types of Soviet workers as is evident by their records, as follows:

Maximenko, a Stakhanovite worker, who had been a miner for 22 years. In his off time he studied special mining courses.

Vdovin, a volunteer in the Red Army where he fought in many battles against the counter revolutionary "White" forces. He had worked at Kemerovo mine 14 years. He was frequently rewarded for his excellent work in the mines. He left four children.

Memikhin, worked in mines 15 years. He started work as a laborer, later becoming an electrician.

Subbotin, a Stakhanovite worker; began as a laborer, later becoming an electrician.

Urev, served in the Special Far Eastern Red Army in 1928; participated in fighting against Chinese White Guards at the time of the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway; was an enthusiastic worker who took an active part in the cultural and communal activities of the miners.

Lapin, worked in the mine ten years; served in the Civil War in the early days of the Soviet Republic.

Gavrilov, a former Red Army man; fulfilled the norm set by the miners themselves by 160 per cent.

Nelubin, timberman; worked in the mine from 1923 to 1930. Due to ill health he did other work until 1936; on Sept. 17, 1936, he returned to the mine and was soon thereafter killed by the gas explosion organized by the Trotzkyite wreckers.

Zalyatdinov, loader.

Kotlov, 25-year-old miner; was extremely popular with the men because of his activity in communal work among the miners.

Among those seriously injured were the following:

Sergeeva, 19; was the daughter of a miner: In 1934, when 17 years old, her brother was called to Red Army service. As his wages were the sole source of family income he was exempted from military service. However, his sister urged him to join the army, and replaced him as the bread-winner of the family.

Chapligin, miner in the Central mine since 1918; was a former Red Army man.

Borovkov, produced more than twice the amount set by the production plan.

Usikov, was illiterate when he began working in the mine five years ago. Now he is a graduate of the elementary school for adults, as well as of several mining courses.

Chekalin, a miner before the revolution, who began work at the age of 15.

Alexandrov.

Putov, who began digging coal at the age of 14.

Trotzky Plotted With Nazi Axmen to Behead the USSR

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

motive, and only one—personal power, at any cost, even that of a bloody world war, costing untold millions of lives.

No wonder they vent a pathological hatred of Stalin, upon whose incorruptible revolutionary strength their rottenness was shattered.

Everywhere, throughout every phase of this destruction, there is the personal presence of Trotzky.

Trotzky made an agreement with Hitler's agent Hess. He agreed to barter away the U.S.S.R., its people, and its socialist triumphs, into the hands of the fascists which drip with the blood of the people. Trotzky agreed with the Japanese agents to wreck the military defenses of the Soviet Union when the intervention began. Trotzky urged acts of provocation to hasten the day of intervention.

And in all this, Radek, Piatakov and the rest followed and aided him pursuing the dream of personal power held before them.

Everything that it touches Trotzkyism defiles and degrades, dragging everything infected with it into the camp of fascist murder.

The working class and all those who hate fascism will know how to judge Trotzky and his agents wherever they are found.

War on USSR by Japan, Nazis Goal of Trotzkyists

Accused Prepare to Aid Tokio War on U. S. Evidence Proves—Would Have Parcelled Soviet Lands to Foreign Conspirator Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

had frequently expressed their opposition to the government's policies the leaders among the accused had been entrusted with high office, on the basis of solemn pledges, repeatedly made, that this trust would be justified. Gregory Piatakov was Assistant Peoples' Commissar of Heavy Industry. Gregory Sokolnikov was at one time Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain. Karl Radek, by virtue of his post on Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, was allowed to express its views on foreign affairs. J. L. Livshits held a leading position in the Commissariat of Railroads.

What did they do with these posts, entrusted to them by the workers and peasants?

INSTRUCTED BY TROTZKY

They used their diplomatic connections to enter into negotiations with the most reactionary, barbarous and war-mongering countries of the world: Germany and Japan, to dismember the Soviet Union in return for support for their monstrous program, which would rob the workers and collective farmers of their gains.

Piatakov in his confession says he was instructed by Trotzky, through Trotzky's son, Sedov, to act in his capacity as Assistant head of Heavy Industry, to "place as many orders as possible with the firms of Demag and Borzig, with whose representatives Trotzky has connections."

"You," added Sedov, as reported by Piatakov, "will have to pay higher prices but this money will go for our work."

And Piatakov did this.

Now, what is the Borzig firm? Under the Kaiser, Borzig was one of the great munitions manufacturers, a close friend of Krupp. The Borzig family had a monopoly in certain branches of armaments. The German railway workers particularly hated Borzig because he was one of the chief stockholders in that industry.

RAKE-OFF ON ORDERS

For, both in munitions and in railroads, Borzig's ruthless labor policy and promotion of the Nazi movement had earned him the hostility of every progressive thinking person in Germany.

After Hitler came to power with his gigantic war program, Borzig became again what he is today—one of the leading munition kings.

It is with this Borzig that Trotzky's son, Sedov, came to an arrangement to finance the Trotzkyist movement by getting a rake-off on Soviet orders. This type of an arrangement is identical with the deal that the Nazi movement had with Thyssen, Krupp and Borzig to finance their seizure of power.

"Is it credible?"

Is Norman Thomas still using this question as an excuse for supporting the recently formed "League for the Defense of Trotzky"?

Was it credible that Benedict Arnold sold out George Washington and the revolutionary colonies?

Is it credible that General Franco mobilizes Moroccans to shoot down his own Spanish countrymen in the interests of German and Italian fascism?

Has not Trotzky said that the Soviet government today is a "Thermidorean" regime—a government which holds power by sheer physical force? (The name of the month, and therefore of the movement in that month, by which a reactionary coup d'etat was carried out at the end of the first French Revolution.)

BARREN OF MASS SUPPORT

With such an estimate of the workers' and farmers' government in the U.S.S.R. and with his frenzied egomania to put himself in power, to what conclusions could Trotzky come as to tactics and his present day position and activity?

We do not have to guess at these conclusions. Barren of mass support, Trotzky has to seek the aid of foreign aggressors in order to carry out a fight against the socialist construction of the Soviet Union.

Trotzky now tries to deny his promotion of terrorist acts. But he himself wrote approvingly in his own American publication, The New Militant, issue of May 9, 1936, as follows:

"The terrorists of recent years are recruited exclusively from among the Soviet youth, from the ranks of the Young Communist League and of the Communist Party. While utterly impotent to solve those tasks which it sets itself, the individual terror is, however, of the greatest symptomatic importance because it characterizes the sharpness of the antagonism between the bureaucracy and the wide masses of the people, especially the younger generation. Terrorism is the tragic supplement of Bonapartism."

And Trotzky's lieutenants: Piatakov, Radek, Sokolnikov, and Serebriakov joined in this policy and sought to execute it.

It is not incredible—it is the horrible but simple truth.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

They speculated on the difficulties involved in achieving completion of the First Five Year Plan. They hoped that plan would fail. When they saw the First Five Year Plan was completed, they tried to block the Second Five Year Plan with their wrecking activities.

But the Soviet workers and collective farmers, under the leadership of the disciplined and steeled Communist Party of the Soviet Union, well-trained in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to the interests of the people, and headed by their beloved Stalin, have defeated the hopes of the fascists and their satellites and are making their country one of the mightiest and happiest of all the nations of the world.

The acts to which these accused scoundrels have confessed, as well as the Zinoviev-Kamenev division of their group before them, are not only "credible," they are facts. They are attested to by the widows and orphans, the weeping mothers and fathers of the workers murdered at the hands of the gang now on trial. They are attested to by corroborative evidence, by documents and by other incontrovertible proof.

Soviet justice is powerful—and it is true justice. The evidence that will be unfolded in court in the coming days will show the entire world the horrible and base depths to which Trotzky and his gangsters have sunk.

BLUM OFFERS PACT TO HALT NAZI ARMING

Offers 'Economic Bribe' to Hitler for Political Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

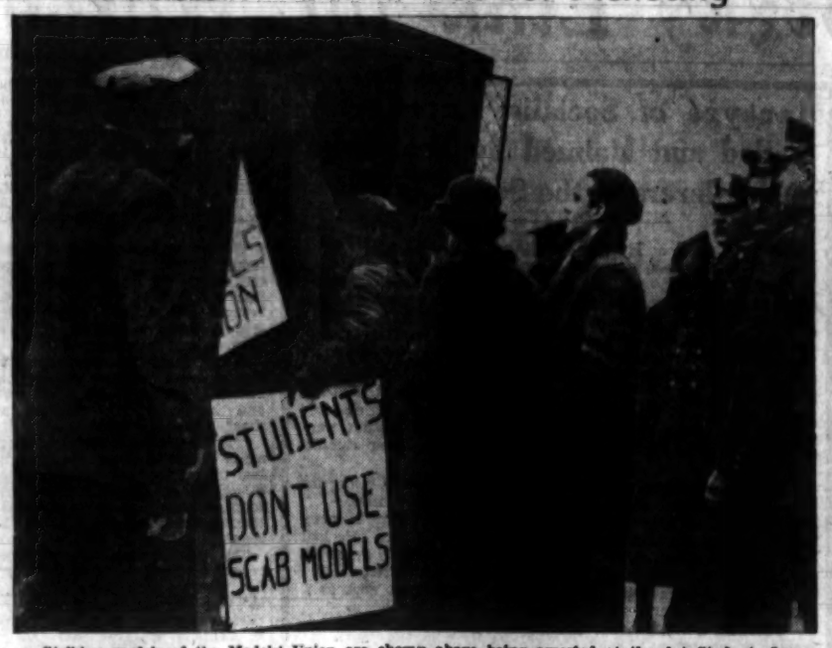
of collective security, were out of the question. On this point he said:

"Our objective remains the settlement of all European problems together. But it's with a view of a general settlement or within a general settlement that we are searching for the solution to the Franco-German problem."

Blum's pronouncement was made at a banquet of 3,000, at which Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialist Party, one of the parties of the People's Front, presided.

Blum's speech also contained implications that Germany is devoting a major part of her industry to war purposes, and that if these were curtailed, whatever elements of German economy were now seemingly prosperous would suffer severely. If aid were to be forthcoming, Blum said, "how can economic agreements be conceived independently from political agreements?"

Artists' Models Jailed for Picketing



Striking models of the Models' Union are shown above being arrested at the Art Students League Friday after police broke up their picket line.

Fire and Flu Sweep Flood Ravaged-Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

the Ohio, new rains, melting the snow which had collected along the banks, brought the threat of rising waters again.

PITTSBURGH HELPLESS

Twice before during the past week it had seemed that the flood danger was definitely past as far as this city was concerned. Each time new rains brought the threat that ten months after the St. Patrick's Day flood Pittsburgh would again be visited by one of the greatest disasters in its history.

Down the Ohio River at McKees Rocks and further down at Portsmouth and Cincinnati, and along the Allegheny at Sharpsburg and Etna, destruction parallelling that of last year has already been caused.

The danger that the somewhat receding rivers would swell again with their increased burden of melting snow means even greater disaster to these communities along the Ohio River and on its various tributaries.

Particularly striking in Pittsburgh is the plain fact that the city is completely helpless to do anything to stop the flood.

This giant industrial city is completely at the mercy of the elements. Whether or not it is hard hit again, depends altogether on rain, snow and ice.

Three times during the week rains swelled Pittsburgh's three rivers and caused anxiety throughout the city and real danger to the working class neighborhood on the Northside.

FLU, PNEUMONIA SPREAD

And each time it was apparent that not a single constructive step to prevent the recurrence of flood had been taken since last year.

In the meantime soggy furniture where the flood had penetrated has proven a fertile field for flu and pneumonia germs.

Already 226 lives have been taken by these diseases during the current month.

Dr. I. Hope Alexander, City Health Director, estimated that 600 homes in the city would have to be rehabilitated.

He declared that colds and influenza are now the chief worries of his department.

The story of to what extent this and other attendant flood dangers will increase will be told during the next few hours by the steady beating of the rain.

Officials at the Water Bureau told the Daily Worker that the waters at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers had receded during the night to 28 evening and morning and during the day to 28.3.

They were afraid, they said, that if the rain continues it will send the waters up again past the 31.7 crest reached yesterday afternoon.

Cincinnati Swept By Raging Fires

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24 (UP).—A raging fire that swept a four mile area in Cincinnati's packing house and industrial district was under control tonight after causing an estimated $3,000,000 damage.

Red Cross units were established in nearby police stations. A nearby undertaking establishment housed refugees—fifty of whom were rescued from the Kahn Packing Co.

But even as firemen fought the flames, the raging Ohio River, which already has driven thousands from their homes, crept higher. It reached a height of 74.9 feet late this afternoon.

The city of 750,000 faced the gravest emergency in its 148-year history. Rain and melting snow forced the waters higher.

City Manager C. A. Dykstra declared an emergency holiday tomorrow. All stores, except those selling food, drugs and other necessities, will be closed. All street car service was discontinued to preserve electricity because of fears service might be disrupted.

The fire was believed to have started when a high tension wire snapped and ignited gasoline which had been spread onto flood waters two days ago by two tanks which had been toppled by the raging Ohio River.

There were no fatalities. A fireman and a member of the salvage crew were injured slightly.

Heaviest damage centered in the Standard Oil and Crosley Radio plants. Damage to the Standard Oil plant was estimated at a million dollars, and a half-million to the Crosley Co.

Thirty-two buildings, including a dozen homes, burned to the ground or were gutted.

VOLUNTEERS AID

The fire centered ni what is known as the "Camp Washington" district.

Late today, the fire was confined to a half mile area—with firemen hoping to prevent ignition of two thousand-gallon tanks of paraffin in the Standard Oil plant.

Eighteen hoses poured water on the plant to prevent explosion of the paraffin.

Utility companies turned out emergency crews, prepared to sever gas and electric lines in the event the tanks explode.

Every available piece of fire apparatus in the city was called to the scene. World War veterans, Red Cross volunteers and prisoners from the city work house, which is in the area, worked with the firemen.

Part of the vast Crosley plants were on fire. The Crosley "K" plant—which assembles refrigerators and radio—burned down. Homes in the Cumminsville industrial area were aflame.

The main Crosley plant building was only 30 feet from the fire. A water-covered railroad was between the building and the flames. Gasoline fumes and smoke hampered firemen.

HOMES EVACUATED

Only one fully equipped fire boat was available. Telephone company employes rigged additional boats.

Fire threatened the E. Kahns Meat Packing Co., and employes were removed by boat.

Homes on the north side of Arlington Street were ordered evacuated. Fire lines were formed to keep spectators out of the area.

Firemen established headquarters in the Crosley refrigerator division after the first fire—which broke out in the Ober-Hillman-Ritter foundry—was extinguished.

The Ohio poured over 400 city blocks to a depth of 22 feet in places. Flood stage is 52 feet.

Local utilities officials met to discuss how electric, gas and water service might be continued. All service may be cut off momentarily.

Rain continued and U. S. Meteorologist W. C. Devereaux said the river would rise to 75 feet. He refused to say that the crest was near. Melting snow added to the hazards.

3,000 SEAMEN CHEER CURRAN AT MEETING

More than 3,000 striking seamen jammed Stuyvesant High School Auditorium last night and repeatedly cheered the report of Joseph Curran, strike strategy chairman, on gains made during the East Coast tie-up.

The meeting was called to take an official vote on terminating the strike, which was tentatively ended Thursday after the National Labor Relations Board agreed to take up the seamen's grievances.

Last Thursday's meeting passed a recommendation to end the strike on foreign-going and coastwise vessels, but to continue it in effect on intercoastal ships, in order not to jeopardize the West Coast strike. The recommendation was submitted to the Atlantic and Gulf seamen for their approval, and last night's meeting was for the purpose of ratifying Thursday's action.

CURRAN REPORTS GAINS

Curran said the heroic struggle of the East Coast seamen had made possible the development of a strong maritime federation on the East coast, in solidarity and had developed a powerful movement against the Copeland Act fink-books. In addition, he said, it had forced ship owners to raise wages on tankers.

The meeting voted confidence in the committee that went to Washington last week to lay the strike issues before the N.L.R.B.

During last night's meeting a telegram was received from C. R. Brown of the Joint Policy Committee of the eWat Coast Maritime Federation, expressing approval of the resolution passed Thursday night.

3,000 PICKET; PERKINS CALLS AUTO PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

the United Automobile Workers and supporting organizations.

The first demonstration of its kind that Detroit has yet seen and with no publicity in advance, this tactic of the strikers took the corporation officials by surprise.

The line cheered, sang, shouted slogans and booed mention of names of General Motors officials. Some of the large banners carried read: "Today G. M., Tomorrow Ford," "Get Wise, Organize," "Union Way Means Higher Pay," "Organized Labor Is Marching, Join the March," "We Have Just Begun to Fight," "Winners Never Quit, Quitters Never Win," "G. M. Profits $210,000,000." "Make Detroit a Union Town," "Six Hours Work, Eight Hours Sleep, Ten Hours Play, Union Pay."

MORE PICKETING TODAY

Through sound trucks Walter Reuther and Richard Frankensteen, union leaders, led in cheering and singing. As the pickets were about to disperse, hundreds of Midland Steel workers who worked today arrived in cars directly from the shop and circled the building blowing horns.

Tomorrow morning picketing will resume at Cadillac and Fleetwood. Union officials watched carefully G. M.'s maneuver to reopen certain plants tomorrow or Tuesday. Outright strikes were averted by the corporation in some of its plants only by a quick early layoff. There are indications that strikes may spread to certain reopened plants.

At Flint the tense atmosphere that was somewhat revived during the attempted negotiations was again in evidence. The strikebreaking Flint Alliance announced that it would hold a mass meeting Tuesday but strikers prepared to give serious battle at the first sign of attempts to evict sit-downers at Fisher Body Nos. 1 and 2. General Motors' next move to evict strikers by means of its still pending injunction was also watched.

George Boysen, head of the Flint Alliance, at last made public names of his leading advisory committee of 12 which until now was secret. The names are of business people politicians and a minister. No workers are on it, though Boysen demanded a conference with General Motors for "collective bargaining."

Union Ready to Participate in Parley

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 24.—Upon receipt of word that Secretary of Labor Perkins had summoned an other conference of General Motors and union officials at Washington Wednesday Myndham Mortimer, first vice-president of the U. A. W. said: "When the union receives official word of the invitation from Madame Perkins we most certainly will go to Washington. We do stand, and always have stood ready, to enter into negotiations to reach a prompt settlement so that General Motors workers can return to their jobs under decent conditions."

Militia Gains In Madrid Area

(Continued from Page 1)

Defense Junta order for voluntary evacuation of Madrid, a few residents of the city indicated un-willingness to abandon their homes, many of which were already smashed or burned by Fascist bombs.

Fascists' Troops In Revolt

BIARRITZ, Jan. 24 (UP).—The government radio station said today that the government had intercepted a fascist message from Majorca which advised that german Italian troops had revolted and refused to be transported to the Madrid front.

British Warships At Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 24 (UP).—The British battleships Nelson, Rodney, Royal Oak, Ramillies and Resolution and the cruisers Orion and Neptune arrived today.

COPS SMASH RHODE ISLAND LENIN RALLY

500 Central Falls Textile Workers Forced to Leave Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Jan. 24.—Violating the right of free speech and breaking a legal contract, police here today deliberately smashed a Lenin memorial meeting and threatened arrests of all who spoke from the platform.

An audience of more than 500—composed largely of textile workers—were present at the meeting, which was arranged under the auspices of the United Fraternal Committee. The workers were forced to leave the hall after waiting two hours.

Although a permit had been granted two weeks ago for the exhibition of a Soviet newsreel, it was suddenly revoked as the meeting started to open. Unknown to the United Committee, the police department had intimidated the hall keeper compelling him to break his contract, leasing the place.

Police threatened to arrest any speaker who mounted the platform even to announce why the meeting could not continue. However, no arrests were made.

The United Fraternal Committee issued a statement urging workers and progressives to send protests to Chief Collette, of Central Falls, R. I., condemning this violation of civil liberties.

The local Communist Party held a protest meeting tonight calling for united action in behalf of civil rights in Rhode Island.

TIMBERMEN TRAP LEAF IN SELLOUT

Cops Escort Hutcheson Stooge Out of State After He Is Caught

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 24.—Andrew Leaf, representative of the Carpenters International, was escorted out of Duluth at noon today, under police protection, after timber workers caught him in a second attempt to betray the strike of 4,000 lumberjacks.

Strikers entered the hotel where Leaf was negotiating with the bosses, and marched him out of the building to strike headquarters for questioning.

He was ordered out of town when he was unable to explain his actions, but first he was allowed to return to his hotel.

A demonstration of several thousand persons at the hotel brought police to the scene, and they escorted Leaf from the city.

Saturday night the companies welched on an agreement for which the men had voted. The Timber Workers Union, conducting the strike, has witnesses who heard the following in a room where Leaf was meeting with the bosses:

"Mr. Leaf is our only hope. By signing with Mr. Leaf it is possible to get the lumberjacks back to work without recognition of the union."

The strikers' morale is high.

To Appeal on Wagner Act

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (FP).—The National Labor Relations Board will file an appeal against the circuit court of appeals ruling in the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. case, carrying it to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The court voted 2 to 1 that one clause of the Wagner Act was unconstitutional. The question at issue is one of rehiring five strikers.

Trial Is Marked by Fairness of Procedure

Accused Given Opportunity to Make Any Defense, Call Witnesses, Question Other Defendants. All Admit Their Guilt at Opening

By Sender Garlin

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—The opening of the trial today was marked by the utmost fairness of procedure, to help the accused make any defense they wish, and to bring out any necessary facts.

Following the reading of the indictment, each of the accused was asked:

"How do you plead?"

One after another they rose and said, "Yes, I admit my guilt."

Immediately after the case was called, Chief Justice Vassili Ulrich announced the names of the members of the court, and asked all present whether they had anything to say to disqualify the competence of the court.

Ulrich addressed each of the defendants separately, asking whether he had received and read the indictment.

When each had replied in the affirmative, Ulrich asked, each again, separately, whether he wished to be defended by counsel.

SEVERAL DEFEND SELVES

Only a few of the defendants had accepted counsel; the others declared they would defend themselves.

Thereupon the judge instructed the defendants as to their rights. Each would have the right to put questions to all witnesses, or to any other defendant in addition to the right to a final speech after all the evidence is in.

Also, every defendant who chooses to carry on his own defense will have the right to make a concluding speech in addition.

Above all, each of the accused has the right to speak fully and freely and without hindrance in the course of the trial.

When all this was made clear, Judge Ulrich announced the list of witnesses and asked the defendants whether they wished to add witnesses to the list.

This entire procedure, so characteristic of proletarian justice, avoids the use of lawyers' tricks in the conduct of the trial and assures that the case will be decided on its own merits.

The attorneys of both sides then stipulated with the judge as to the order in which witnesses are to be called.

Most of the first session was taken up by Piatakov, who was the first of the accused to be called to the stand.

Piatakov spoke freely for considerably more than an hour, with but a few questions from the prosecutor and these were placed with the aim of clarifying some obscure remarks.

In the course of Piatakov's testimony, both he and the prosecutor frequently called upon one or the other of the accused to corroborate or deny statements made by Piatakov, in which they were involved.

Occasionally the accused themselves interrupted the proceedings to volunteer statements, all this being freely allowed by the court.

THE JUDGE, PROSECUTOR

Judge Ulrich, a round-faced, dignified, kindly looking man of about 50 years of age, spoke in short, business-like sentences, to guide the procedure.

The conduct of the presiding judges and of the prosecutor struck the eye of an American particularly, by the fact that there is a complete absence of any atmosphere of officiousness or moral pressure. In the first session the sum total of the remarks of the presiding judge and his two associates did not consume more than three minutes.

States Attorney A. Y. Vyshinsky is a tall, impressive, scholarly looking man. He speaks in a soft pleasant voice, and acts with the utmost consideration towards the accused. For example, when Piatakov had spoken for about half an hour, confessing to the most contemptible deeds, which would stir the blood of every decent person, Vyshinsky not only appeared calm, but arose and suggested to Piatakov that he would suggest a recess if Piatakov were getting tired.

The loudspeakers in the courtroom made every sound audible to the spectators.

The prisoners' dock was equipped with four loudspeakers, the judge's table with two, the defense attorneys' with two, the prosecutor's with one.

The sessions of the court were held in the "October Room" of the Moscow House of the Trade Unions. The hall was filled with spectators, including officials of the American and other embassies, foreign correspondents from numerous newspapers and news agencies, as well as representatives of the Soviet press.

DEFENDANTS ENTER

Among the spectators present were Lion Feuchtwanger, distinguished German author here in exile from Hitler's tyranny. There was also the Soviet novelist Alexei Tolstoy. Commanders of the Red Army, representatives from the Soviet intellectuals and workers from factories were in the audience.

The accused came into the courtroom as a group, but none looked toward the spectators. All had their eyes fixed on the floor or on distant points on the ceiling and walls.

There seemed to be no cordiality among the accused. Even during the recess they had hardly anything to do with one another.

It was not until most of the indictment was read, when the courtroom was thoroughly absorbed in the reading, that some of the accused looked about apparently for familiar faces.

ARMY CHIEFS HOLD SECRET TOKIO SESSION

TOKYO, Jan. 25—(Monday).—The senior generals in a secret meeting today indicated that they would not be satisfied until Japan is made a militaristic-fascist state.

They met soon after Eperor Hirohito ordered Gen. Issei Ugaki, former governor-general of Korea, to form a cabinet to replace that of Premier Koki Hirota, which resigned Saturday.

One of the generals told reporters that "Geh. Ugaki lacks a clear understanding of the present situation."

This means that Ugaki will have serious obstacles in forming a cabinet. The army can defeat Ugaki's efforts by simply refusing to name a Minister of War.

Under Japanese constitutional proceedure, the war minister must be named by the army itself, which means the military leadership. While a member of the government, the minister is responsible directly to the army, and not to the premier.

It was believed that the army heads are prepared to insist on formation of a purely military cabinet headed by a senior general pledged to carry out the army program.

The city was nervous today, fearing a military outbreak like that of last February in which a number of government figures were assassinated by army leaders.

Resignation of the Hirota government followed an attack in parliament on the army for its domination of the cabinet, its forcing through huge appropriations for armaments, and its pushing of legislation to abolish political parties and establish a militry facist dictorship.

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Chicago Landlords Plot Rent Boost

INCREASE OF AT LEAST 20 PERCENT SEEN

Communist Party Rallies Groups to Fight for Better Housing

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—The landlords of this city intend to run the rents up from 20 to 25 per cent, but they want it kept in the dark. They're afraid of "agitators" who might organize a movement against the gouge. The landlords' decision was made at a meeting, of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and the "agitator-horrors" was expressed by an official of the landlords union, Mr. Byron A. Cain. The raises will go into effect on May 1, or as present leases expire.

The reason the landlords are going to raise rents is that the "occupancy ratio is above normal," meaning that there aren't many empty apartments. The excuses given are "soaring taxes" and increased operating costs. The source of the high "occupancy ratios" is the destruction of 4,500 old residence buildings and failure to build. Improvement in employment figures and especially higher incomes to wealthy people, has also contributed to swelling the "occupancy ratio" to near 100 per cent in many apartment buildings.

Cain spoke in answer to criticism heaped on his office by realtors who wanted the entire thing kept secret till they began to smack down on individual tenants, near May 1.

FEAR PUBLICITY

The main reason for this fear of publicity, he said, "is that old bugaboo of tenant organization, tenant legislation. No matter how lightly we step on the publicity accelerator, those opportunists who organize people for their personal profit will always be with us." With this, he proposed, "full publicity" and risking the ire of the public and press.

The rise will include all classes of buildings, even those where five room apartments that rented for $25 thirty years ago are now being let out as "one room apartments" for as high as $100 for the same space.

How hard the depression has hit working class families is shown by the report that 98 percent of one, two, three and four room apartments are rented, while only 65 per cent of 6-room and larger apartments have occupants. Many of the big apartments have been divided, even when it meant violations of the very low standard of housing fixed by Chicago ordinances.

Cain revealed that in the South Side Negro belt, where housing is at its worst, and crowding greatest, the rents will be raised, not on a percentage, but on a flat rate of $8 per month. It will mean from 10 to 25 per cent increases. The Communist Party and a score of other organizations announced immediate resistance.

C. P. STATEMENT

"The landlords have grabbed theirs throughout all history," said Elmer Johnson, Cook County Secretary of the Communist Party. "When times were hardest they proved the hardest people to get to consider human needs and human misery. They threw thousands out of Chicago apartments in 1932, and have kept it up ever since. The only thing they have had any respect for is tenant organization. The landlords have profited personally, from human misery throughout this depression. It's time to check them, with real tenant organization. The Communist Party will help to organize that—not for personal profit, but for the general welfare of our people. We must force a program of municipal state or federal housing that will give our people decent housing, at decent rates.

"The Communist Party urges every organization of workers, every organization of people who pay rent to these blood suckers, to join in a campaign to stop this newest rent gouge, this effort to swallow up what little 'recovery' the common people of the country have had, by a few real estate sharks. A broad united front of the unions, political groups, professionals and small business people can stop this raid on the family purse."

The Women's Auxiliary of the steel workers union took immediate action. The women of steel selected a committee to investigate the rent rise story, and plan to fight against higher rents with the same vigor they have maintained their husbands' fight for union organization.

California Farm Landlords Seeking To Deport Bridges

A new attempt to gain the deportation of Harry Bridges, militant leader of the West Coast maritime workers, has been initiated by the Associated Farmers of California, according to information received here today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Bridges, a native of Australia, entered the United States legally on April 12, 1920, and has resided in the country continuously since that date. He filed declarations of intention to become an American citizen in 1921 and in 1928; both expired. Bridges has recently taken out a third application.

According to information received, the Associated Farmers is circulating a petition in California for Bridges' deportation.

Hague Is the Czar-- Riding Roughshod Over Union Rights

First of Series of Articles Exposing the Relentless Dictatorship in Jersey City Backed by Standard Oil and Railroads

By Harry Raymond

ARTICLE I

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 24.—Within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty—in this city across the Hudson from New York—a ruthless and relentless dictatorship of big business is riding roughshod today over the trade unions and trampling to death the most elementary civil rights of the people.

Headed by Mayor Frank Hague, national vice-chairman of the Democratic Party, and backed by the Standard Oil Co. and the rich railroad and metal interests, the Jersey City dictatorship is now threatening the very principles of democratic government throughout the entire State of New Jersey.

NORTH JERSEY CZAR

Mayor Hague, who rose from the obscurity of a rough-house barroom porter to become the city's mayor 25 years ago, is today the czar of North Jersey politics. In this position, with a powerful and corrupt political machine behind him, he is outlawing the Hudson County unions one by one by placing them in receivership; and where they are still legal Hague controlled judges issue injunctions making it impossible for the union to operate effectively.

Through the abuse of police power, by threats and intimidation, the Hague machine has acted to deny all opposition parties and organizations their normal rights to meet and function in Hudson County.

DRIVE AGAINST UNIONS

Perhaps the most vicious campaign of the Hague machine has been directed against the right of unions to organize, strike and picket for redress of grievances. One after another Jersey City unions have been dragged before Hague controlled judges and placed into receivership because they acted to improve the conditions of their members.

The Structural Iron Workers Union was the first labor organization to be rendered ineffective by the Hague judges. Then came the Electrical Workers, Local 641 of the Teamsters Union and the Steamfitters Union.

UNION WRECKED

In each case the unions were conducting strikes and in each case three Hague men opposing the unions in Hague courts were sufficient to place the unions in receivership. The Steamfitters Union was driven completely to the wall, and a sick, unemployed and death benefit fund of $14,000 was gobbled up in the court action. In all cases the unions were denied the right to recruit, organize or act for workers.

The Teamsters Union, which had a receivership appointed against it last year, was later successful in having the receivership lifted, but when the membership voted to strike last November for the New York agreement, Chief of Police Harry Walsh, a Hague appointee, ordered the union officials to appear in his office.

"If there's going to be a strike you will all be indicted," the chief told James Walsh, union president.

LABOR FIGHTS HAGUE

Threatened with jail, the union officials held the strike back three weeks, but decided to commence the walk-out in December. Immediately all union leaders were arrested and indicted for "conspiracy to enrich themselves and to cheat and defraud the union." The strike was declared an "outlaw" movement, and although one company settled, another closed shop, one moved from the city and one remains unsettled today.

The Jersey City Central Labor Union is today engaged in a bitter fight against the Hague machine for the right of union men and women to picket establishments declared on strike. Whenever Hague wants to outlaw a picket line he declares the union conducting it "Communistic" or "non-bona fide."

President Joseph Quinn of the Central Labor Union said that Mayor Hague promised that legitimate unions would be given full rights to picket.

SCREENS STRIKEBREAKING

"But," said Quinn, "I have received so many complaints about interference by police in the seamen's and teamesters' strikes that it does not look as if the mayor had kept his word."

Quinn said that teamsters on strike were denied by Chief of Police Walsh the right to enter a lunch room 300 feet from the struck barns.

Abraham Zide, secretary of Local 76-B, Furniture Woodworking Division of the Upholsterers International Union, charged that pickets had been stopped by police at a plant in downtown Jersey City which had run away from Brooklyn.

"Mayor Hague," he said, "is attempting to screen a strikebreaking policy under the screen of Communism."

MINISTER BEATEN

Every time striking seamen appeared in the picket line on the Jersey City waterfront or in Hoboken, where Bernard N. McFeely, a Hague underling, is mayor, they have been attacked by police. The Rev. Jay T. Wright, Civil Liberties Union observer, and James Lowe, strike leader, were beaten by cops when they attempted to peacefully picket the Dollar Line piers in Jersey City.

Here is the result of one day's police activities against the seamen's strike in Hoboken:

1. Richard Miller, striking Dollar Line seaman; severe body bruises.
2. John Ochob, striking Dollar Line seaman; badly bruised.
3. James Lowe, strike leader; blackjacked over left ear.
4. The Rev. J. T. Wright, Civil Liberties Union; three-inch laceration at back of neck, contusions of face and body.
5. Georg Pfaus, editor, People's Press; knocked into street, bruised.

WRITS USED

The injunction is another weapon used by the Hague machine in its fight against unions. The injunction issued by Vice-Chancellor Charles M. Egan against Local 2052 of the Dyers and Finishers Union in North Bergen in connection with the four-month-old Palisade Piece Dye Works strike is a classical example of a Hague inspired anti-union edict.

According to the Vice-Chancellor's writ, the strikers are not allowed to picket under any circumstances. They are not permitted to come within four blocks of the plant. They are not allowed to visit the homes of strikebreakers. Any persons who meet or assemble for the purpose of aiding the strike are declared guilty of violating the court order.

When the anti-injunction bill, sponsored by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, was passed last year by the State Assembly, Hague wrote to each member of the Senate on official National Democratic Committee stationery urging them to defeat the measure, which they promptly did.

UNIONISTS OUTLAWED

The New Jersey Anti-Gangster Act has become a powerful weapon in the hands of the Hague administration for terrorizing union workers and members of anti-Hague political groups.

The law says: "Any person or persons who shall be apprehended in this State, either on foot or in any automobile or public conveyance, who cannot give a good account of themselves, or who shall have no legitimate business in this State, shall be deemed a disorderly person."

Under this law union representatives are picked up, searched and lodged in jail. The law is especially hard on Negroes who come into Jersey City by auto from other cities.

(Another article on the Hague dictatorship will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.)

Rail Unions Ask 20 Percent Wage Raises

9-Day Session Ends in Chicago With 5 Unions Agreed

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24. — The men who run the trains want more money for doing it. Their unions have decided to demand a 20 per cent increase for all five unions directly involved in moving the rolling stock from one place to another. The engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen met in Chicago for nine days before they agreed Wednesday to demand a straight 20 per cent increase.

Most of the nine days was spent arguing whether the present differential in wages between engineers and firemen, conductors and trainmen should be preserved. The firemen and trainmen wanted a flat raise. The conductors and engineers insisted on maintaining the differential. The 20 percent demand reached indicated that the two "senior" groups won.

A possible split is indicated in the stand taken by D. B. Robinson, president of the Firemen's union, that the five transportation unions would take independent action to win this wage increase. The 21 unions have worked together heretofore, since the disastrous strike of 1922 when the transportation unions worked while the shopmen struck.

The other railroad unions are also planning to demand wage increases, and the six hour day. The six hour day has never been considered as important to the transportation group, because most of their time is reckoned on mileage, and some engineers and conductors get two or three days pay for one run. Shopmen and terminal workers, on the other hand, regard the working day's length as even more important than the wages received.

Loan Bill Favored

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Senate Agriculture Committee today voted to report favorably a $50,000,000 seed and crop production loan bill.

Steel Workers Win The First Sit-Down In Chicago Area

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (FP).—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers won its first sit-down strike in this area when the management of the Hamilton Steel Co. of Chicago agreed to rehire three men.

The strike, which started at 8 a.m., was all over by early afternoon. Under the terms of the settlement, the management was forced not only to rehire three workers who the union said had been fired for their activity, but also to recognize the union's grievance committee as representative of the workers. In addition, the management promised to answer by Feb. 4 the union's request that 10 per cent pay raises recently handed to about half the workers be extended to cover the entire force.

The company, which operates a steel fabricating plant, employs about 200 men and girls. Three days after representatives of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee started organizing activity at the plant last fall, union membership reached the 100 per cent mark.

IOWA FARMERS GO INTO ACTION IN DENISON

Pack Court at Trial of Loyal Johnson After Gas Attack

By Howard Rushmore

DENISON, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Crawford County farmers, who in 1933 plucked stars off the chests of deputy sheriffs, were in action again this week.

Hundreds of them poured into the little courthouse here in support of Loyal Johnson, one of the sit-down strikers who was tear-gassed two weeks ago. Johnson is charged with "defacing public property" for the alleged kicking out of windows of the courtroom during the gas-attack.

John F. Wirds, progressive lawyer of Iowa Falls, is defending Johnson in a case which has made front-page news throughout the Great Plains area. Wirds told the jury "that Johnson did not kick out the window, and even if he did, it would have been something any red-blooded American would have done."

"Our constitution and our Bill of Rights have been broken by these 'peace' officials of Crawford County, not Johnson," Wirds said.

Witnesses included farm women, who testified that the only violence came from police.

When asked why they were striking, one young farm woman—carrying a year-old child in her arms—told the court that "we just weren't going to let our babies starve." The child was still under the doctor's care for tear-gas burns, she testified.

The tiny courtroom, which holds only 60 people, and two and three in every seat the first day and was jammed.

MONTANA WPA WORKERS GET JOBS BACK

Alliance Negotiates With Officials for Return to Jobs

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 24. — A 10-day stay-in, under direction of the Workers Alliance, brought reinstatement of all WPA workers and relief clients as well as Alliance representation on the committee which passes on cases.

The committee will include federal, state and county relief officials and two delegates from the Workers Alliance. Reinstatement was ordered until WPA funds are exhausted.

The Alliance won its demands after a day-long conference with WPA officials, during which their offer of a "quota of 212 jobs" was rejected and the stay-in continued.

WPA officials threatened the unemployed, among whom were many Mexican workers from the beet-fields, with investigation by U. S. marshals and immigration officers. The local notified the national Alliance office in Washington, which prepared to make a national issue of this type of intimidation, but the federal officers didn't interfere.

SLASHES IN DECEMBER

The stay-in climaxed a struggle which has been going on since all WPA quotas were drastically slashed early in December.

The stay-in jobless were also threatened with health department action on the grounds that they were endangering health during an epidemic. The Alliance replied that the best way to preserve health is to feed, clothe and house people properly.

Following protests during December, WPA officials obtained an additional quota of 1,500, and from this quota offered the Billings unemployed 212 jobs.

Among other demands were those calling for no discrimination because of race or creed or organizational affiliation; no pay cuts because of illness or bad weather which prevent workers from reporting on the job; and specifically no discrimination against Workers Alliance members.

Chicago Guild Backs Seamen Against Copeland

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24. — The Chicago Newspaper Guild adopted a resolution demanding that the government withhold ship subsidies from steamship owners until they engaged in honest collective bargaining with the striking seamen. The Guild sent resolutions also to each senator and representative from Illinois demanding that they support the seamen's proposals for amending the Copeland Ship Subsidy Act. This is the law establishing the continuous discharge book, commonly labelled Pink Book by the seamen.

The Guild also gave the strikers immediate support, $25.

Minnesota Pushes Its Social Reforms

Farmer-Labor Party State Government Headed by Benson Begins Immediately to Carry Out Its Election Promises—Timber Strikers Are Aided

ST. PAUL, Jan. 24.—Minnesota's Farmer-Labor government has finished its first two weeks' exclusive showing here as the only four-star hit on the national circuit.

Leading off with Governor Elmer Benson's fighting inaugural address Jan. 5, which has proved the handbook for progressive legislation, the administration has moved rapidly toward promised social reforms.

Among bills already introduced are ones increasing taxes by two and three times on incomes in the higher brackets, on the iron-mining and power trusts, and on inheritances; making workers' compensation compulsory; giving towns and cities a freer hand in establishing public utilities; shortening hours for working women; granting drouth-stricken farmers immediate cash relief; extending farm mortgage foreclosure dates; providing sufficient funds for work and direct relief; establishing civil service under expert direction, and curbing lobbyists.

As important as bills have been the resolutions passed, which includes one urging the Congress to pass emergency relief measures totalling $1,250,000,000 as estimated by the Workers Alliance; also urging Congress to maintain low interest rates on loans through the Federal Land Bank system; requesting the Governor to investigate the timber industry whose workers have recently gone on strike for better conditions and wages, and others, now pending, urging adoption of the Frazier-Lemke Bill by Congress.

THE TIMBER STRIKE

The timber strike has occupied the center of attention in some quarters of the capitol. Strike leaders appeared before a senate committee hearing on the request of the resolution already passed by the House, and although they were not allowed to be heard, their action was effective.

Gov. Benson has appointed a committee consisting of liberal labor leaders, State Senator Homer Garr of Procter, and Rep. George Bahlman of Cloquet, both progressives, and state officials, to go thoroughly into the notorious conditions in the lumber camps of the border counties and report to him.

Lumber companies have become frightened at the success of the lumberjack strike, the first of its kind since Wobbly days during the War, and are pleading for a settlement, but observers recall that the Governor tacitly approved the strike by insisting woodsmen get relief, and promise a union victory.

SPANISH YOUTH ENVOYS

Significant features of House sessions have been the guest speakers to appear. Last week the delegation of Spanish youth were allowed nearly an hour to tell their story. Recently also Joe Louis, Negro boxing ace, showed himself before staging an exhibition bout to benefit local Parent-Teachers Associations. A Labor Party Member of British Commons, Ellen Wilkinson, spoke, saying, "We in the Labor Party frankly envy you your progressive strength and look to you for historic activity."

Thus the Farmer-Laborites have inaugurated their victory year. And at the same time word comes that another Farmer-Laborite, U. S. Representative John Bernard, former iron miner, has been vindicated, in his action to prevent stoppage of U. S. aid to Spain's defenders, by the folks back home—as well as everywhere—by 40 11

Stalin Is Interviewed by Leon Feuchtwanger

Shown above are (left to right): Leon Feuchtwanger, Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and B. Tal, head of the Press Department and Publishing House of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The picture was made during the recent interview of Stalin by the famous German writer.

Exit Black Legion—Enter New Terror, Legion of Action

TOLEDO, Jan. 24 (FP).—The Black Legion investigations seem to have ended. The grand jury awaits to be collected. Everything seems quiet. And then—a new "national, patriotic" organization appears on the scene, incorporated for profit-sharing, with officers in downtown Toledo, and $1,000 in cash to start business.

It is to be known as the Legion of Action.

The general program is "opposition to communism, fascism or any other ism foreign to American ideals." Legionnaires, presumably, will decide on these weighty questions, and possibly some of their decisions may be debatable.

The spokesman for the "patriotic" group favors gag laws for teachers, is opposed to free speech for "reds," and is strong for "buying American," though not concerned with buying union-made as well. He smells Moscow beards under every bush. He invites organized business to use whatever means it sees fit to fight the "red peril." The red hordes, he says, roast squealing live lambs at their unholy rituals.

CLEVELAND AFL TURNS AGAINST FISHER STRIKE

Feud Between Chiefs Seen Behind Action to Reverse Stand

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24. — The Cleveland Federation of Labor did a flying trapeze act and withdrew support from the Fisher Body strike last Wednesday night. The strikebreaking decision was made behind closed doors with all fraternal delegates and press reporters excluded.

Much of what has really happened has now leaked out. The quarrel that has been developing between Secretary Lenahan and President Dalton now becomes the lever that the Executive Council tories are now exploiting in their drive against the C.I.O. A motion to reconsider the former endorsement of the Fisher strike was placed on the floor by delegate Finnigan of the Stage Hands, after a noisy discussion in which everything was not rosy for the old guard, the question was put to vote.

The vote was close enough to demand a standing count, but when the count was taken by Lenahan and Dalton, they announced 202 to 64 to turn thumbs down on the Fisher Body strikers. Max Hays, veteran editor of The Citizen, tried to put over an amendment to first ascertain all the facts before reconsidering. Although the amendment was seconded the amendment was not allowed to be put to vote.

Educational Bill Dodges Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (FP).—The proposed Harrison-Fletcher bill to aid education in the states with federal funds contains no provision for preventing discrimination between Negro and white schools in the distribution of funds, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declares. As an example of discrimination, the case of Alabama in 1933-4, where Negroes constituted 32.7 per cent of the school population but their schools got only 10.8 per cent of funds, is cited.

Dye House Workers Given A.F.L. Charter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (FP).—Chartering of a new international union of cleaning and dye house workers was announced here by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The union supersedes the federal unions already established in the field, Green said, and starts with a membership in excess of 10,000. Potential membership is set at 250,000

With the Unions

Phillip Glick Elected Business Agent of United Neckwear Union As Progressive Vote Is Increased

Progressives made the first dent in the United Neckwear Union by electing three officers and losing out by 50 and 100 votes for many posts. A large increase in progressive votes was recorded.

Chief victory won by the united slate was the election of Phillip Glick as business agent. Martha Teichman, nosed out of the secretaryship by a little over 100 votes, was elected to the Joint Board and Conference Board, the two highest bodies in the union. Max Fruchter, also running on the united slate, was elected to the Joint Board.

Louis Fuchs, union manager, and chief target of the rank and file members, was re-elected, after indulging in a red-baiting campaign, and making last minute promises to improve conditions. Except for the three progressives elected, the others in office are all Fuchs men.

AUTO PARADE IN QUEENS AGAINST BORDEN FIRM

There will be a big automobile parade through Queens tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon to acquaint the public with the anti-union policy of the Borden's Milk Company.

The parade, planned by the Women's Auxiliary of Milk Drivers Union, Local 584, will start at 49th St. and Queens Boulevard, and proceed through Hollis. Big signs will inform the public of the firing of union men, the use of spies, and the miserable working conditions in the Borden plants.

Supporting the parade are the League of Women Shoppers, the Progressive Women's Council; the Women's Auxiliary of the Painters Union and other women's organizations.

N. Y. BOARD OF TRADE OPENS ANTI-UNION DRIVE

The New York Board of Trade has been belching forth some more anti-trade union poison.

Incensed because the auto workers are striking, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, asked Roosevelt to see that the auto strikers gain their rights to collective bargaining, they have made public a letter sent to President Roosevelt.

All that these reactionary mouthpieces of big business want is: incorporation of trade unions (so that they can crack down on the finances of the unions), and a law prohibiting strikes "against the Government or strikes which inconvenience any community."

CLOTHING SALESMEN IN PACT WITH HOWARD

After two months, an agreement has been reached between the Howard Clothes, Inc., and the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union, Local 1006.

The contract calls for union recognition, closed shop, and wage and hour union demands. 150 salesmen areaffected.

The agreement states that all disputes must be submitted to arbitration.

CITY COLLEGE TEACHERS MAP UNION PROGRAM

Teachers in the three city colleges have drawn up a four point program to protect their tenure rights. They attack the proposed tenure laws as discriminating against those below the rank of instructor, allowing dismissal of people on permanent tenure for almost any reason, no reason need be given for dismissal of teachers on temporary tenure, and no provisions made for democratic staff control of tenure rights.

The Board of Higher Education has been requested to pass a by-law on tenure containing the following points:

1. Permanent tenure for all who have served three years.
2. No dismissals except for strong, compelling reasons connected with teacher or professional standards.
3. Protection of those not on permanent tenure for the effects of a policy of rotation.
4. Establishment of democratically elected staff committees to review charges presented against a member of the permanent staff and forward recommendations to the Board.

Another resolution requested the Committee of the Board to meet with teachers and staff organizations. Dr. Bella Dodd of Hunter College was elected chairman and Mr. Sidney Eisenberger of C.C.N.Y. as secretary.

They Want the Button At the I.R.T. Shops

More Than 50 Join Transport Workers Lodge at 148th Street Repair Shop—Company's Trickery, Intimidation and Deceit Are Flops

By an I. R. T. Worker

"Button, button, who's got the button?"

This is the paramount question in the 148th St. Repair Shop of the I.R.T. Company. The question refers to the new badge recently adopted by the Transport Workers Lodge as a means of identifying union members on the job.

The purpose of issuing the badge is to facilitate the mass drive to complete 100 per cent unionization of the shop. All men who do not display the badge will be the special target of a host of volunteer union organizers.

More than 50 men have joined the Transport Workers Lodge, No. 1547, an affiliate of the International Machinists Association, AFL, since last Saturday when the "button" first made its appearance around the shop. More are enrolling daily. Many of the men who had neglected their dues are now eagerly paying up in order to be eligible for a "Button."

"EVERY MAN A UNION MAN"

"Every man a union man" is the slogan. In several departments this slogan is nearing realization. In the "labor gang" only one man was seen without a button—and he is about ready to enroll. Even some of the foremen are favorably affected by the enthusiasm of the men. One was heard to ask a group of boys, whose buttons were not prominently displayed, "where are your buttons? You're not afraid to show your colors, are you?" Chief Shop Steward Frank Carberry is one busy man these days what with handing out buttons, collecting back dues and taking in new applications.

The 148th St. shop, the largest on the IRT system, employing nearly 1,000 men, was the first unit of the IRT to respond to the call of the Transport Workers Union for bona fide organization. Prior to 1934 the Brotherhood of IRT Employees (Company Union), held full sway.

COMPANY TRICKERY

Independent unionism was scoffed at. Later when the new union began to make inroads the company began to use various forms of intimidation, trickery and deceit. The red scare was used extensively. Despite all, the men stuck to the union. Today, as a result of such determination, a substantial majority of the men are in the Transport Workers Lodge. Among many concessions won is the right to be represented before the management by men of their own choice in the hearing of grievances.

Daily Worker
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(SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1937

A Sordid Alliance: G-Men and Labor Spies

• No alliance more sordid has been unearthed in current American history than that which was exposed in Washington last week.

Before the LaFollette Civil Rights Committee, representatives of the scabherding National Metal Trades Association confessed:

That the Department of Justice collaborated with this labor spy agency's criminal and ex-criminal undercover men, to hunt down American workingmen.

That the intelligence departments of the Army and Navy were in on the same odious racket.

We are glad to see that Senator LaFollette has not permitted the officers of this strikebreaking outfit to evade a complete disclosure on these relations between the governmental departments and the blacklisting of union men. He has ordered them to produce the complete records of their dealings with the Department of Justice, and the Army and Navy espionage departments.

The Department of Justice has been entrusted by law with the enforcement of the Federal measure against the importation of strikebreakers across state lines. That Department has certainly not distinguished itself by any alertness to perform this job.

We can now see one reason for this lack of activity on the part of that department's G-men. These men are in cahoots with these slimy agencies they are supposed to curb!

The Nye Committee investigations of last year disclosed that officers of the Navy act as the virtual agents of the big munitions corporations. Now, we see that the Navy Intelligence Department is likewise in collusion with the criminal stool pigeon crew of these and similar concerns.

Nothing will satisfy American workers other than a sweeping extension of the LaFollette Committee's investigations into these governmental departments—to discover in full what may be the extent of this corrupt or corrupting alliance.

Further than that, it is now obvious that the LaFollette Committee has only scratched the surface of this network of spies and stool pigeons directed against the American people. Every trade unionist, every farmer, every lover of civil liberty should communicate immediately with his or her Congressman or Senator, insisting that the $200,000 which is necessary for a full investigation be voted without cavil, by this 75th Congress.

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Minnesota and Congress—A Contrast

• The people of Minnesota are already reaping some fruits of the Farmer-Labor victory which swept the state in the November elections.

Their state legislature, controlled by Farmer-Labor representatives, has just completed two weeks of work launched by the speech of the Farmer-Labor Governor, Elmer Benson.

Such Bills as the following were introduced, and are now in the legislative mill for action:

To increase income and inheritance taxes threefold, especially for the ironmining and power trusts.

To make workers compensation compulsory for all employers.

For immediate cash relief to all drought-stricken farmers.

For shortening the working hours of women.

For extending and improving Civil Service.

The striking lumber workers are tasting the fruits of such an administration. Governor Benson has appointed a Commission to look into conditions in the lumber camps and has warned the lumber companies that all striking lumberjacks will be granted immediate relief payments for the duration of the strike.

The Spanish Youth Delegation was granted a full hour to plead the cause of Spanish Democracy before the legislature, while Congress at Washington rushed through measures for boycotting Spain.

What a difference in the national life of the country and in the practical welfare of the people if Congress contained a strong group of Farmer-Laborites!

Old Guard Hosannas For Roosevelt

• The Old Guard reactionaries who run the Socialist weekly the New Leader have joined in the general chorus of enthusiastic approbation with which the Wall Street Journal and the Hearst press greeted Roosevelt's second Inaugural Address.

"Remarkable" . . . "profound sincerity" . . . "unusual." Such are the phrases which the Old Guard, which was always so supercunning in detecting "insincerity" in proffers of working class unity, gulps down the hollow eloquence of Roosevelt's speech.

But the New Leader goes further and assures organized labor that this speech "is reassuring to labor and the masses in general that social legislation will be extended. . . ."

It is wholly characteristic of the method of Roosevelt that his Inaugural Address should simultaneously give comfort to the Economic Royalists and Tories of Wall Street and permit the Old Guard to parade it before trade unionists as "reassuring."

But it is equally characteristic, with the echoes of his speech barely dying away, that Roosevelt should administer a blow against the auto strikers in defense of the duPont-General Motors-Liberty Leaguers in his press-interview "rebuke" to John L. Lewis and the movement he heads.

But will the gentlemen of the New Leader draw any conclusions from this? Not at all. Because it is their function and purpose to keep the workers from taking united, independent steps to wrest from Roosevelt the fulfillment of the promises he makes so easily and violates as easily.

The line of the Old Guard, which rests upon the "reassuring" nature of Roosevelt's promises, speedily and inevitably encourages the kind of "rebuke" Roosevelt handed the auto strike.

The line of the Communist Party for exerting of pressure through mass struggles directly connected with the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, a party no longer passively relying on promises, but organizing to win them, receives new confirmation every day.

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The Return of Father Coughlin

• It does not take much acumen to see the direct relation between the present auto strike and the announcement that Father Coughlin, the Detroit priest, is returning to the air.

In November, Father Coughlin was working for the duPonts, who control the General Motors Corporation. The duPonts, who financed the notorious Liberty League, also backed Coughlin in their common effort to replace the Roosevelt administration with a more openly reactionary administration.

Today, the duPonts and General Motors need Father Coughlin again.

That is why he will return to the air.

Coughlin has already sought to weaken the strike of the auto workers for higher wages and better conditions by insinuating that the Auto Union leaders are insincere in their demands. He sought recently to demoralize the power of the sit-down strikers by warning them that this was "an injustified attempt to tell Capital how to run its business."

But Coughlin's return to the air menaces not only the auto strikers.

It is another sign that the Hearst-duPont reaction is rapidly realigning its forces on a national scale, working without as well as on the Administration. Coughlin will, once again, through hypocritically "radical" speeches, seek to corral the discontent of the people into reactionary channels.

"I had better be forgotten," said Coughlin after his ignominious repudiation in November. Millions echoed his thought with a sense of relief.

But it was a foregone conclusion that he would be called into service as soon as the duPonts thought they needed him.

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As Hosiery Workers Meet in Washington

• We greet the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, opening in Washington this morning.

This is the largest federation within the United Textile Workers. Its convention is the first to be held by any of the textile federations since the national convention of the United Textile Workers in September last, which was distinguished by its progressive character.

The delegates convene at a time when the Hosiery Workers are engaged in a big campaign to organize the unorganized. There are strikes throughout the industry, particularly in the giant anti-union Berkshire Knitting Mills in Reading.

We trust that this convention will adopt those aggressive and progressive measures for which the U. T. W. convention prepared the way: in full support to the Committee for Industrial Organization, in rallying the utmost cooperation in the struggle for a National Hosiery Agreement, in complete endorsement of a Farmer-Labor Party, in aid of the struggle for Democracy in Spain.

We wish the delegates well in their deliberations.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• Since the New York Times has its Gen. Franco publicist, Carney, its Dictator Mussolini journalist, Cortesi, its Japanese militarist propagandist, Byas, why shouldn't it make its battery complete by adding Leon Trotsky?

At least the editors of Wall Street's most important organ can say: "We give you fully the official position of Fascism." The thin trickle of truth that is thrown in as "All the News That's Fit to Print" is lost in the torrent of Fascist propaganda.

Trotzky, with the willing help of the New York Times, the magazine Time, and the Hearst-Landon ally, the Herald Tribune, trying to stave off the force of the Moscow trial, is like King Canute trying to keep back the rising tide.

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Voluminous, irrefutable, overwhelming and astounding evidence brands Trotzky and his co-conspirators as the most confirmed criminal allies of Hitler for the single goal of bringing on war to overthrow what Trotzky calls "the Stalinist government" but what Hitler and Japanese imperialism look upon as the impregnable Socialist society that makes impossible the success of their plans of world aggression.

Trotzky's talk of "inevitable immediate war" on his arrival in Mexico assumes added and more ominous significance.

Trotzky's attack on the People's Front, which is making war more difficult, takes on a new light.

Trotzky's instructions to his followers to level their main attack against the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. is explained more fully now.

The chains linking Trotzky with Hitler, General Araki in Tokyo, and the Trotzkyist terrorist centers in Moscow, can not be dissolved by all the printers' ink in the world.

•

Is Roosevelt discussing financial and other economic aid to German Fascism with Sir Walter Runciman, Chairman of the British Board of Trade, now in Washington?

Wall Street sources insistently declare this is the main question of conversation between the British bankers' representative and the President.

When Sir Walter said in a press interview that he was against "bribing" German Fascism to be good he was prevaricating, as it were, because a confidential and reliable (from the bankers' viewpoint) information agency in Wall Street says that help to Hitler is the only reason for Sir Walter's visit to these shores.

If one keeps in mind that the following information comes from banking sources and is distributed only to big business houses, then the significance of the Whaley-Eaton Supplement to American Letter No. 959, Jan. 16 quotation is realized:

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"The basic European situation is well understood in Washington. Important private American industrialists have been consistently reporting that Germany is in an economic corner and that the inadequacy of the food supply is progressively getting worse. They say there is no choice for Germany—she must fight—unless given economic relief. Moreover, this relief must be prompt. They insist that the deterioration has already gone so far that not even the opening of trade outlets can save Germany now unless accompanied by credits—gold credits. While Paris and London, aware of the situation, continue to offer a hope of such credits, they have actually done nothing, so far. Moreover, it is doubtful if the German economy can prosper under any conditions so long as private ownership is outlawed in Russia. (Here is where Trotzky comes in handy! —H. G.)

"It is not indicated how America can supply Germany with gold or how trade between Germany and Russia can be revived. Nevertheless, there is a possibility of a Roosevelt intervention to avoid a European war. The arguments being urged in favor of a move of that character are: (1) A general European war, even if she did not participate, would cost the United States billions of dollars; (2) A war would necessitate inflation by all countries, America not escaping, and there is no telling where that inflation would end; (3) Such a war would submerge the capitalistic system, by destroying capital. It is estimated that $500 millions in gold might, and that $1 billion in gold certainly would, save the German economic position and definitely prevent war for a period, if not entirely avoid it."

•

Meagre Paris reports indicate that the Socialist Premier Blum, against the criticism and demands of the Communist Party of France, is advancing similar arguments. Under the slogan of "economic collaboration to avoid war," Blum is proposing to grant to Hitler what is virtually a bribe, not to stop war, but to delay, to allow the Nazis to deploy at the very moment Hitler is using hundreds of millions of dollars for intervention against Spanish democracy.

Economic collaboration between nations, forcing at the same time collective action for peace, must not be confused with the specific proposals originated by the Tories. Is Blum going to repeat the blunder he made when he followed the Tory-invented policy of "non-intervention" towards the legitimate Spanish government? There is a difference between offering collective economic collaboration in a way which will help destroy Hitler and the works of Fascism in Germany. But the London Tory proposals, viewed with favor by such Wall Street bankers as the House of Morgan, and nibbled at by Blum, are designed as a means of saving Hitler and not Germany from Hitlerism.

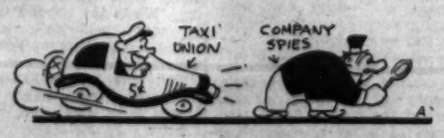
Letters from Our Readers

Oust Taxicab Stool Pigeons

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The fleet owners have organized a brand new stool-pigeon, spy system known as the United Taxicab Inspection Service, Inc., in charge of ex-Lieutenant



Dwyer of the Hack Bureau. They are now on the streets stopping drivers for violations and turning them in.

The direct result of this has been a new note of militancy among the cab drivers. In striking back at these much-hated authorities, the Taxi Chauffeurs' Union, Local 19795, A. F. of L., declares that if the fleet owner can afford to pay for this stool-pigeon service, he can afford to pay 50 per cent commission.

The 50 per cent demand is being spread like wildfire by the taxi workers, but the union men say that it has no value unless union conditions go with it. They want the 50 per cent increase, but union working conditions as well.

D. V.

•

Trotzky's Lackeys—Persons of Dishonesty

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am not a member of any political party, but I have been watching and following every detail, every move very closely, and in action, deeds, honesty, and sincerity for the working class there is not another party but the Communist Party; of this I am well convinced.

But when some person has the nerve in a discussion to sharply attack the Communist Party of Mexico, by supporting the bourgeois President Cardenas, in the same style as the most reactionary fascist-minded people, it is time for the working class to be careful of such persons.

It is these same types of people I suppose who went crawling on their bellies begging the bourgeois Cardenas to let Trotzky come to Mexico.

To my opinion, people of this type must be ignorant or dishonest.

G. GONZALES

FASCISM SHOWS ITS FANGS by Ellis

Decision of Presidium of E.C.C.I. On Work of Communist Party in Spain

The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International places on record the supreme heroism and self-sacrifice of the Spanish people, who, by defending the Spanish Republic and their rights and liberties against bloody fascist barbarism, are thus defending the cause of peace and the common cause of all that is advanced and progressive in mankind.

The Presidium of the E. C. C. I. warmly greets the valiant Spanish people and their People's Front, their Republican Army, and expresses its deepest confidence that the Spanish people, surrounded by the support of the anti-fascist forces of the world, will ensure a decisive victory over the forces of Spanish fascism and the forces of the German and Italian fascist interventionists, these incendiaries of a world war, who have invaded the territory of Spain.

C. P. OF SPAIN

The Presidium of the E. C. C. I. endorses the line of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, which mobilizes the members of the Party and all the masses of the people for the struggle against the fascists, who are trying to destroy the parliamentary regime and set up a fascist dictatorship.

The Presidium endorses this line of defending and consolidating the Democratic Parliamentary Republic which guarantees all the rights and liberties of the Spanish people, of defending and consolidating the Republic of the People's Front in which the material basis of fascism will be undermined and in which there will be no place for fascism, and where the people will be able to express their will freely and decide their own fate.

STRENGTHENING OF UNITY

The Presidium of the E. C. C. I. regards as absolutely correct the policy pursued by the Communist Party to strengthen the People's Front in every way, to consolidate all anti-fascist forces still more, to further consolidate fighting cooperation and fraternal relations between the Republicans, Socialists, Communists and Anarcho-Syndicalists, because complete unity in the ranks of the People's Front is the decisive condition for the defeat of fascism.

The strengthening of the fraternal relations with the Anarcho-Syndicalists, which is extremely necessary and toward which the Communist Party is sincerely striving, is facilitated by the fact that the C. N. T. in practice has lately shown its ability in a number of cases to draw the correct tactical conclusions from the lessons of the events, has realized the necessity of forming a strong People's Republican Army, has come out in favor of inculcating military-revolutionary discipline at the front and in the rear, is participating in the government, is showing its readiness to assist the formation of a united centralized leadership of military operations on all fronts.

The vital interests of the Spanish people demand determined resistance to the attacks of the enemy, who, through his agents, spies and provocateurs, is trying to destroy the unity of the People's Front from within by undermining mutual confidence and inflaming the inner struggle in the ranks of the parties and organizations of the People's Front.

STRUGGLE AGAINST TROTZKYISM

The Presidium considers as correct the struggle carried on by the Communist Party and supported by other organizations of the People's Front against the Trotzkyists as agents of fascism, fulfilling provocative work in the interests of Hitler and General Franco, trying to split the People's Front, carrying on a counter-revolutionary campaign of slander against the U.S.S.R. and using all means, all possible intrigues and demagogic methods to prevent the defeat of fascism in Spain. Recognizing that the Trotzkyites are carrying on destructive work behind the lines of the Republican Army in the interests of the fascists, the Presidium endorses the line of the Party for the complete and final crushing of Trotzkyism in Spain, which is necessary to obtain victory over fascism.

The Presidium of the E. C. C. I. considers as absolutely correct the policy pursued by the Communist Party of most actively supporting and strengthening the Government of the Republic led by Largo Caballero, a government consisting of representatives of all the parties and organizations of the People's Front.

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY

The Presidium of the E. C. C. I. considers as correct the position taken by the Party against wholesale nationalization of industry. It fully associates itself with the Party's line that nationalization should be determined by the interests of the defense of the Republic, should be directed against the attempts of the enemies of the people to organize sabotage and economic destruction, and should be carried out only in the case of factories belonging to persons participating directly or indirectly in the rebellion.

The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. endorses the line taken by the Party for a close alliance between the working class and the peasantry and other sections of the toilers, and in accordance with this, the transfer to the peasants of the land taken from fascist owners, the line for guarding and protecting the property rights and interests of small and middle owners, the line for suppressing requisitions from the working population of the villages and the towns. Hasty attempts to carry out the collectivization of the peasant farms can in present conditions only hinder the common cause of the People's Front in the struggle against the fascist rebels.

The Presidium of the E. C. C. I. fully endorses the line taken by the Party for the ever closer military-political and economic unification of the whole country into a single indissoluble fighting brotherly union of all nationalities of Spain with the aim of securing the greatest possible unity in the leadership of all the Republican armed forces, of all actions and operations at all fronts, with the aim of securing the maximum productivity of national economy for the needs of defense with the aim of ensuring firm public order and the rapid suppression of the sabotaging, diversionist, and provocative attacks of the agents of fascism.

GREETS DEFENDERS

The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. welcomes and gives every support to the campaign of solidarity with the Spanish people developed by the international proletariat and the democratic forces in all countries, and calls for the utilization of the extremely wide possibilities which still exist in this sphere, for an even greater intensification of the campaign for the fraternal support of the Spanish people.

The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. sends heartiest greetings to the gallant international brigades as a component part of the united People's Army in Spain, fully subordinate to the government and the military command of the Spanish Republic. Fighting heroically at the fronts of the anti-fascist struggle in Spain, defending shoulder to shoulder with the Spanish people the cause of peace and freedom against insolent fascist aggression, setting an example of discipline and supreme loyalty to the cause of the People's Front of Spain, the international brigades show in practice the high value of the international solidarity of the defenders of democracy and thus in all capitalist countries assist the growth of the anti-fascist People's Front, which rallies together Communists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, and all anti-fascists in general.

FOR UNITY TO AID SPAIN

The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. expresses the hope that in face of the increasing military intervention of Hitler and Mussolini against the Spanish people, an intervention which also threatens all democratic countries and the cause of peace, the proletarian organizations and in the first place the Communist and Socialist Parties, the trade unions of various trends and the genuinely democratic sections of various countries will succeed in bringing about joint action in helping the Spanish people.

The interests of the victory of the Spanish people also demand that the Socialist and Labor International and the International of Trade Unions accept the proposal of the Communist International regarding the coordination of their efforts for bringing about the best practical organization of material, political, and moral assistance for the Spanish people, for the best organization of the struggle against fascist intervention in Spain, which carries with it the threat of a world imperialist war.

Understanding the World:

Parasites of Great Wealth Live by Exploiting Labor

Coupon Clippers' Profession Is Idleness

By EDWARD SMITH
(Assistant Director, Workers School.)

When we spoke last week of imperialism as dying and decaying capitalism, we saw how monopoly gave use to the tendency towards stagnation and decay. One sign of this was the fact that, as monopolies gain the upper hand, the stimulus to technical progress tends to disappear. We saw that there are many examples which show how inventions and technical improvements are often held back by monopolies.

But this is not all. If you want to picture a social order in the process of decay and disintegration, turn to the society page of any metropolitan newspaper. Here you will get an idea of the activities of that group in modern society who live in luxury and high style, but whose real profession is idleness.

Their main activities center around their yachts, racing ponies, lavish balls, elaborate entertainments, and extravagant amusements. They live in luxurious homes, own palatial estates and employ an army of personal servants.

Entire countries, like Switzerland, or whole regions in the South of France, parts of England, and in this country Florida, parts of California and Long Island become playgrounds and resorts for millionaires now, these are by no means sensational or exceptional examples. This is typical of the mode of life of the upper classes in present-day capitalist society.

To indulge in such pursuits requires quite a bit of money. It runs, as you can well imagine, into sizable sums.

Where does it come from?

These people perform no productive labor. They take no direct part in production. These millionaires and multi-millionaires often have very little knowledge about their own enterprises. The actual running of the factories is carried on for the most part by a hired corps of directors, managers, engineers and technical assistants.

Coupon Clippers

In the earlier stages of capitalism, the individual owners themselves, for the most part, took a hand in directing their enterprises. But with the rise of finance capital there is a separation of ownership and management. It is possible for wealthy capitalists to derive tremendous incomes and still have no direct function in industry. How? By simply owning stocks and bonds and living on the dividends. In other words, by clipping coupons.

* * *

What is the social significance of all this? It can be summed up in one word—parasitism!

The growth of parasitism in the upper strata of the capitalist class proves that, less and less do they perform any useful or necessary social functions in society, and become, from this social point of view, entirely superfluous.

Lenin explains how parasitism is a direct outcome of imperialism. "Imperialism is an immense accumulation of money capital in a few countries, which, as we have seen, amounts to 100 or 150 billion francs in securities. Hence the extraordinary growth of a class, or rather of a stratum, of rentiers, i.e., persons who live by 'clipping coupons,' who take absolutely no part in any enterprise, and whose profession is idleness. The exportation of capital, one of the most essential economic bases of imperialism, still further isolates this rentier stratum from production and sets the seal of parasitism on the whole country living on the exploitation of the labor of several overseas countries and colonies."

BARBARA HUTTON

FIVE-AND-TEN HEIRESS

In writing of Great Britain, Lenin further shows to what extent "coupon clipping" becomes the source of revenue for the capitalist class. "The income of the rentiers is five times as great as the revenue obtained from the foreign trade of the greatest 'trading' country in the world! This is the essence of imperialism and imperialist parasitism."

Now when we speak of imperialism as dying and decaying capitalism, do not get the idea that capitalism is already dead. There still remain possibilities for rapid growth. Lenin puts it this way: "It would be a mistake to believe that this tendency to decay precludes a rapid growth of capitalism. It does not; in the epoch of imperialism, now one, now another of these tendencies is displayed, to greater or less degree by certain branches of industry, by certain strata of the bourgeoisie, and by individual countries. As a whole, capitalism is growing far more rapidly than before, but not only is this growth becoming more and more uneven, but also this unevenness is showing itself in particular in the decay of the countries which are richest in capital."

Signs Of Decay

Imperialism is capitalism in transition. This means that: Capitalism has reached the highest stage of its development. Capitalism already shows unmistakable signs of decay and decline.

The contradictions of capitalism become particularly acute on a world scale.

All the necessary material conditions for a new and higher social order are already present. That is, within the framework of capitalism, the material pre-requisites for the Socialist organization of society have already become completed.

What are these material pre-requisites for Socialism which are already in existence?

There is a high development of all the productive forces in society.

Socialized production prevails. Tens of thousands work in a single plant. Plants and industries are interconnected. Furthermore various countries become interdependent.

The high degree of concentration of production makes it possible to manage and direct scores and hundreds of enterprises from a single center.

It is possible to make an exact survey of the sources of raw materials, natural resources, production capacity, etc.

All this makes possible and necessary for organizing and guiding production on planned principles. Planned production exists not only within a single factory, but in a whole series of plants and different branches of industry.

Imperialist Base of Idleness Told by Lenin

Lenin speaks of exactly these things when he describes imperialism as capitalism in transition: "When a big enterprise becomes a gigantic one and, working on the basis of exactly computed mass data, systematically organizes the supply of primary raw materials to the extent of two-thirds or three-fourths of all that is necessary for tens of millions of people; when these raw materials are transported to the most suitable places of production, sometimes hundreds of thousands of miles from each other, in a systematic and organized manner; when one centre controls all the successive stages of working up the raw materials right up to the manufacture of numerous varieties of finished articles; when these products are distributed according to a single plan among tens and hundreds of millions of consumers (the marketing of oil in America and Germany by the American Oil Trust), then it becomes evident that we have socialization or production going on right before our eyes. . . . Concentration has reached the point where it is possible to make an approximate survey of all sources of raw material (for example, the iron ore deposits) of a country and even, as we shall see, of several countries, or of the whole world.

". . . Capitalism, in its imperialist stage, arrives at the threshold of the widest socialization of production. It drags, as it were, the capitalists, against their will and understanding, into some new social order, which is transitional, leading from complete freedom of competition to complete socialization."

But all this only increases the fundamental contradictions of capitalism: "Production becomes social, but appropriation remains private. The social means of production remain the private property of a few. The general framework of formally recognized free competition remains, and oppression by a few monopolists of the rest of the population becomes a hundred times more intense, more palpable and intolerable.

". . . Private business relations, and private property relations, constitute a shell which is no longer suitable to its contents, a shell which must inevitably begin to decay if its removal is postponed by artificial means; a shell which may continue in a state of decay for a comparatively long period, but which will inevitably be removed."

Now, does this mean that imperialism gradually develops into socialism. Lenin and Stalin show that within the framework of imperialism there accumulate violent and insoluble contradictions. All this inevitably leads to revolutionary struggle against capitalism in individual countries and throughout the world. This is the subject for discussion in the next lesson.

QUESTIONS

1. How does imperialism give rise to parasitism?
2. In what way does imperialism prepare the material pre-requisites for socialism?
3. How does the growth of socialized production under imperialism sharpen the basic contradictions of capitalism?

Spanish War Film At Cameo Thursday

On Thursday evening, following the run of "Revolutionists," the Cameo will present the American Premiere of "Spain in Flames," a full length documentary feature of the Civil War in Spain.

The film is divided into two sections: "Spain Fights for Freedom," photographed by Spanish government cameramen; and "No Pasaran!" (They Shall Not Pass!), photographed at the front by Soviet cameramen.

There is a special introduction by Fernando de Los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States.

The narrative is in English.

PUSHKIN OPERA

The American Pushkin Committee is presenting a special performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "Le Coq d'Or," based on the Pushkin fairy tale at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Lily Pons and Ezio Pinza will sing the leading roles.

Hi-Lites on the Air Lanes

NEWS BROADCASTS
6:00-WJZ
6:10-WABC
6:15-WEAF
6:30-WMCA
6:30-WEAF—WJZ
9:00-WOR
9:15-WMCA
11:00-WOR—WEAF—WJZ

CLASSICAL MUSIC
2:30-WEAF—Jane Courtland, pianist
WQXR—Recorded Classics
3:00-WXZ—Rochester Symphony Orch.
3:30-WABC—Concert Miniatures
WBNX—Mendelsohn's Organology
4:00-WQXR—Classical Recordings
8:30-WEAF—Margaret Speaks, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein's orch.
WQXR—Beethoven Symphony No. 7

TALKS, COMEDY AND DRAMA
4:00-WABC—Dramatization of famous literary works
6:00-WEAF—Education in the News
8:00-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
9:00-WJZ—The Bishop and the Gargoyle—Drama
WABC—Radio Theatre
9:30-WJX—Jack Pearl as the "Baron"

DANCE ORCHESTRAS
9:15-WOR—Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
10:00-WEAF—Frank Black's Orchestra
WABC—Wayne King's Orchestra
10:30-WEAF—Ray Block's Orchestra
11:00-WEAF—Dick Fidler's Orchestra
WJZ—Harold's Stern's Orchestra
WABC—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra

BOOK NOTES

By H. C. ADAMSON

THE "PARTY BUILDER," just issued by the Communist Party of New York State, is remarkable not only because of its unusually bright and attractive design, but because of the vitality and freshness with which every one of its articles is imbued, a quality which could well be emulated by other publications of its kind.

The introductory note tells us that this will be the last number of the "Party Builder" to be issued as a separate publication. Hereafter, it will become a part of our regular "Party Organizer" in the form of a New York State supplement. We hope it will lend some of its freshness and vigor to the "Party Organizer."

Each article teaches a lesson, each is valuable for its guidance in the better organization of our day-to-day Party work. They breathe of the living actions and struggles which daily enrich our experience. But there is still another quality about these contributions which must be mentioned. They are written in the ordinary, every-day, racy language of the street—nothing pedantical nothing stereotyped. Even the titles, "Top of the Agenda," "First Night," "Jim Davis Case," give some idea of the stimulating character of the contents.

Consider, for instance, Al Murphy's article on "The Jim Davis Case." Here was Jim Davis, newly recruited into the Party, a devoted Negro comrade who was hurt in an automobile accident and had to be taken to the hospital. No one came to see him, although he notified his comrades of what had happened. No one visited him either in the hospital, or at home after he left the hospital. No one paid the slightest attention to his absence from unit meetings. It was not until he wrote a letter to the Section Committee, that action was taken and a meeting called, with Jim Davis present, in order to remedy the situation and make sure that it did not happen again. "In order to keep in our Party," closes Comrade Murphy, "the thousands of willing and loyal people whom we recruit, we must establish in our ranks that bond of mutual relationship and personal care which every man and woman expects in our Party."

* * *

GEORGE KRAFT has contributed an excellent article on how, almost accidentally, a lone woman comrade succeeded in organizing a Parents Association in her child's school, the interesting point being that this association consisted for the most part of Italian-born mothers and fathers, upon whom the branch had been concentrating for over a year without success. How was it done? Read the **Party Builder.**

Ethel Harris, of Section 2, has written a delightful article on her experiences at the District Training School, entitled "I Went to D.T.S." When she was informed that she had been selected for the Training School, she felt proud as a peacok. "I felt I must be a helluva somebody. At last my true worth had been noticed and here was my reward. This swelled head attitude lasted until I met Comrade (Pop) Mindel. He has the same effect on swelled heads as a pin on an inflated balloon."

Other articles are "Shops Talk Up," by Jerry Howard, "First Night," by Joe Fields, "Top of the Agenda," by Bee Dee, and "A Friendly Approach," by a Shop Worker.

Get the **Party Builder** and read it for yourself. It's only 3 cents a copy.

NEWS OF STAGE AND SCREEN

Wild Bill and Calamity

Gary Cooper as Wild Bill Hickock and Jean Arthur as Calamity Jane in "The Plainsman" at the Paramount. The picture is Cecil B. De Mille's version of what went on in the Middle West during the Frontier Days.

In the World Of Amusements

If you missed "Gypsies" during its stay at the Cameo you can still see it. . . . The Wallack Theatre on West 42nd St. is showing this charming film for four days beginning Thuraday of this week. . . . The League for Mutual Aid is to be entertained by Rose Meitlein, violinist at its 17th annual dinner at the Roger Smith Grill, next Monday evening. . . . "Frederika," the Lehar Operetta, opens at the Imperial Feb. 4.

The WPA Federal Theatre Project now has a magazine called obviously enough "Federal Theatre Magazine" with articles by Eugene O'Neill, Hugh Walpole, Albert Bein and Paul Green, all of whom say the Federal Theatre is swell. . . . "Black Legion," which has the Daily Worker O. K. as the best film from Hollywood since "Fury," is in a second week at the Strand and in between times is being shown to prisoners at the Michigan State Penitentiary. . . where several of the original Black Legionnaires are incarcerated.

Betty Lawford, who bathes undressed on stage in "The Women" plays all dressed up in "Criminal Lawyer," at the Rialto Theatre. . . "Idiot's Delight" ends its run at the Shubert Theatre this week and Lunt and Fontanne take this anti-war play on tour. . . .

"And Now Goodbye" opens next week. . . . Barbara Stanwyck is to opposite Robert Taylor in "Private Enemy," a story of President McKinley's period. . . Ezra Rachlin, pianist, will appear on the People's Symphony Artists' Course at Washington Irving High School on Feb. 7. . . Ernest Boyd will be chairman of the Irish Repertory Players' lecture next Sunday at the Barbizon, when Padraic Column and Alfred Kreymborg will speak. . . Katharine Hepburn will not show the Theatre Guild's "Jane Eyre" to New York until the fall. . . It is a smash hit on the road. . . . Maurice Schwartz, Yiddish star, has bought Jacob Prager's "King Solomon" for Fall presentation; he is now to be seen in "The Water Carrier"

Your Health

—By the Medical Advisory Board—

Birconjel

T. M., CHICAGO, writes: "I have noticed a great number of advertisements in the papers and other periodicals for Birconjel, which is recommended as a prophylactic off 'Feminine Hygiene.' They claim that their product is recommended by thousands of doctors. Do you recommend their use?"

* * *

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION has issued a complaint (Number 2998) against the Birconjel Corporation, Inc. New York City, alleging unfair methods of competition connected with the sale of **Birconjel**, offered as a hygienic product for use by women. We understand that this product is advertised via radio broadcasts, newspapers, and many other means.

In spite of the claims of the manufacturers, **Birconjel** will not accomplish the results claimed for it. It is not a scientific prophylactic for feminine hygiene; it has never received the approval of the American medical profession and it is not true that it is prescribed by thousands of physicians. Its use is not absolutely harmless, as is claimed, and its formula is not "open" since its ingredients are not disclosed by the manufacturers.

There are efficient methods of contraception available today; this is decidedly not one of them.

Opening Tonight

TIDE RISING. *Richard Aldrich and Richardson Myers will present Grant Mitchell in a new play by George Brewer, Jr., with Tamara in a featured role. Included in the cast will be Clyda Fillmore, Peggy O'Donnell, John D. Seymour, Oliver Barbour, Alice Ann Baker, Frank McCormack, Tom Fadden and Charles Jordan. Arthur Sircom has staged the play and the setting has been designed by Hugh Willoughby.*

Negro Theatre Movement Gains Momentum in Successful Year

Varied Productions, Spirited Performances, Exceptional Technical Ability Mark "Macbeth," "Turpentine," "Bassa Moona" and "Sweet Land."

By Charles E. Dexter

For those who have spent weary months building the Negro Theatre, fighting all the difficulties inherent in a Federal Theatre Project undertaking, there is a large degree of satisfaction today. "Sweet Land" has received a warm welcome and it has added another to the growing list of worthy productions at the Lafayette Theatre.

It doesn't seem long since the Lafayette was drifting down into the backwash of the average uptown theatre. Yes, it was famous but chiefly for the so-called "wishing tree," which jobless actors were said to have touched for luck.

The Federal Theatre came along and put the actors to work. However, it was not the Federal Theatre Project which has made the Lafayette the new center of Negro drama in New York. It was the workers of the Negro Theatre themselves. They fought for the kind of shows they wanted to produce, shows about Negro life. They fought for the casts they deserved. They fought against the indifference and even the positive antagonism of the administration. They fought against the wilfull opposition of the reactionaries. And they fought against the pink slip onslaught.

At a year's end it is possible to say that artistically the Negro Theatre takes first rank in the WPA set-up for consistency of good productions. "Macbeth" was a stirring example of originality in production and acting. It was an invigorating good show, with a glamourous setting and some fine personal performances.

"Turpentine" also throbbed with the stirring life of the Negro awakening to the power that lies in working class unity. Not always perfect in its definitions, "Turpentine" was memorable for intelligent direction, persuasively moving performances and settings that were unique and in the mood of the play.

From another group within the Negro Theatre came the colorful tribal dances of "Bassa Moona." Here the enormous vitality of the performances, the color and the rhythm swept audiences into applause.

Now from the Negro Youth Unit comes "Sweet Land." In this instance, the fierce protest of the Southern Negro against the conditions of labor on cotton plantations is simply expressed. Supported by the harmonious pit choir, the cast of "Sweet Land" do wonders with a script that at certain points lacks high lighting and shadow. "Sweet Land" is melodrama based on the sharecroppers' struggle for unionization. It is sharper than "Turpentine" and for that reason a clearer expression of Negor thought on the subject of oppression in the South.

Four such varied productions, issuing from a theatrical group which, a few years ago, was beyond the hopes and aspiration of the most farsighted Negro workers in the drama, are reward enough for the hundreds of eager men and women who created them. They are proud of their accomplishments.

Here are a few notes about "Sweet Land": It is the work of Conrad Seiler, associated with Gilmore Brown of the Pasadena Playhouse for several years. Mr. Seiler is the author of "Censored," soon to come to Broadway. Doe Doe Green, the leading man, played Gabriel 'in "Green Pastures." Frauline Alford was in "Abraham's Bosom." Venzella Jones and Bernard Kaplan supervise the Negro Youth Unit. Miss Jones was formerly the Urban League's dramatic instructress.

Few of the players of the company have had professional experience. The well-known economic situation shut them off from careers. They have made good in this, their first play, in a great big way.

The Ruling Clawss

By Redfield

"And to you, James, I bequeath the rope I used in 10 lynchings. I hope you carry on the traditions of our family."

First Pictures Portray Brave Madrid Defenders

Show Heroism of People's Army Aided by International Column in Battling the Onslaught of Franco's German and Italian Fascists

By Dorothy Gates

The first authentic pictures of the civil war in Spain, "The Defense of Madrid," have arrived here. No printed word can convey the havoc and destruction wrought by Hitler's and Mussolini's "volunteers" and munitions, and no words can as well describe the spirit, the courage and heroism of the defenders of Madrid as do these films.

The pictures were taken during middle December, six week after Franco's fascists had approached the gates of Madrid. First we are introduced to Madrid in peace time, a quiet, beautiful city, clean and rich with the traditions of centuries. Children play happily at the squares, and young girls go about their work, drawing water from the wells and washing clothes. In outward appearances the city is the Spain of the picture post cards. But a People's Front government has been elected and appearances are deceiving.

July 18, 1936, fascist generals with the support of the fascists in Germany and Italy stage a revolt. Franco, backed by the regular army and German and Italian munitions, sweeps on against the poorly organized militia of the people to the gates of Madrid. Capitalist prophets declare that Franco merely has to say the word and Madrid will fall. That was the beginning of November. Madrid has not yet fallen and it is the end of January. And the government, the People's Front government, has become so well organized that it has succeeded in beating back the fascists. The picture shows the defense of Madrid.

Madrid builds barricades of heavy pavement bricks and sandbags, builds trenches protected by machine guns. The fascists will have to fight for each street and each house. Shelters are built for air raids. Food and coal are rationed. Queues of patient women and children wait for their allotment of coal and bread while their husbands build trenches, erect barricades.

International Column

Anti-fascists from all over the world come to aid the defenders of Madrid. We see the International Column, the fighters from all over the world who are helping to save Spain from fascism. There is Ludwig Renn, tall and gaunt, with an old leather jacket and an astrakhan cap, talking to members of the Thaelmann battalion. Renn spent three years in Hitler's prisons. Now he is the commandant of the Thaelmann battalion on the Madrid front. There is Hans Beimler, tortured and imprisoned by Hitler for his Communist principles, talking to a young Scandinavian boy, who has shown himself a brave fighter. Beimler is short and dark, his face creased, his movements quick and incisive. Four days after the films were taken Comrade Beimler was killed in action.

And while Madrid holds off the fascists, we see the ravages and destruction caused by the German Junkers and Heinckel planes. Women and children are mowed down. Coffins stand row on row in the government quarters, some of the dead still awaiting identification. One minute a house is seen whole, the next it is in smoldering ruins, from an incendiary bomb dropped by foreign airplanes. A woman rushes out of a house, and as she reaches the street the houses crumbles behind

But the spirit of the Madrilenos has not been broken. As we watch the militia training in an open square we realize that. The tide of the battle has turned. They still need aid, and it is up to us to see that we do our part in helping them. This picture must be shown by organizations all over the country. It is a 16 mm. film and can easily be handled by organizations in Brooklyn as well as San Pedro. It is silent, but excellent titles have been supplied by Muriel Rukeyeser. By showing this film, we will be helping our Spanish comrades. We will be showing what is really going on in Spain and in Madrid. It will aid us in our fight against the false "neutrality" that Congress has put over on the United States.

The films are being distributed by Garrison Film Distributors, 1600 Broadway. Send in your orders today.

A Decade On 55th St.

The Playhouse Celebrates With a Musical Film in the Viennese Style

With the presentation of "Masquerade in Vienna," the 55th St. Playhouse celebrates two distinctive occasions, its tenth anniversary and a return to the type of film which made it famous.

Exactly ten years ago this month the 55th St. Playhouse opened as an intimate playhouse dedicated to the presentation of outstanding European films. The first film shown was the Amkino production, "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," a grisly and pathological affair from the pen of A. Lunacharsky, then Commissar of Education in the Soviet Union. The second occasion celebrated this month fondly recalls the so-called "golden age" period which was marked by the brilliantly successful introduction of the Viennese lm operetta into the United States, such as "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," of fondest memory (it ran for one solid year—a record not equalled by any theatre in the United States since!).

Among the outstanding silent European films which had their American premieres at the 55th St. Playhouse were: "Shiraz," Hauptmann's "The Weavers," "Three Loves" (the film that introduced Marlene Dietrich to America), "The Wonderful Lie of Nina Petrowna."

To have followed the activities of the 55th St. Playhouse for the past decade is to have witnessed a panorama of the world cinema in all its ramifications and developments to date. It has been a living outline of ten years of film history, witnessed by its audiences while such history was being made in the studios of Europe and the Orient. Ten years is a long time—especially in the history of the motion-pictures, which change and progress so rapidly, but it has been a decade of fascinating work, richly rewarding, richly satisfying in having accomplished a program worth doing well.

* * *

Allan Saunders comments on Broadway that "Uncle Dan" Frohman ran his annual benefit—No. 55 in the series—for the Actors' Fund the other evening. Some $14,000 was raised—just about enough to pay off Mae West for 10 days of hip-swinging. He thinks "Uncle Dan" rates a bouquet or two for his fine work on behalf of the Actors' Fund, but it's a sad commentary on this economic world that less fortunate thespians have to have benefits so they can be assured of three meals a day, a bed—and six feet of earth in a cemetery approved by all. . . .

Montclair, N. J., clergymen objected to "Tobacco Road." Said it was indecent or something like that. Just for the records, Montclair is the town where the little Republicat (that's correct, Mr. Printer!) women voted to hiss President Roosevelt and told shopkeepers that if they wanted business they had better boost Landon.

The WPA Federal Theatre Project's production of Virgil Geddes' trilogy, "Native Ground," will have its first public tryout at the Majestic Theatre in Brooklyn. Invitation performances will be given tonight and Monday and Tuesday.

Follow news of Stage and Screen on the Drama Page of the Daily Worker.

THE STAGE

WPA FEDERAL THEATRE Evenings Only 25¢ to 55¢ NO HIGHER MED. 3-5962

891 Presents **DR. FAUSTUS** By Christopher Marlowe Evgs. at 8
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th Street, East of Broadway

Beginning TONIGHT **IOLANTHE** New Production GILBERT & SULLIVAN Unit
DALY'S THEATRE, 63rd St., East of Broadway. Evgs. at 8:40

A Gripping Drama of Sharecroppers in the Deep South **SWEETLAND** LAFAYETTE THEATRE 131st St.-7th Ave.
A New Play by the Negro Youth Unit Evgs. at 8:40

'IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE' Last Weeks
ADELPHI THEA., 54th St., East of 7th Ave. Evgs. 8:40

Dramatized Story of Aviation for Young Folks— **'FLIGHT'** Thurs. and Fri. Mats. 2 P. M., Sat. at 2:30
HECKSCHER THEA., 104th ST., 5th AVE.

Save this Advt. WPA Shows Advertise Mon. Only

The Theatre Guild presents (by arrangement with Sidney Harmon)
But For the Grace of God
by Leopold Atlas
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40 Evgs. 8:45
Call at Daily Worker office or Bookstore for special Daily Worker Theatre Party tickets

"4 STARS" MIRROR, News
MAX REINHARDT'S
THE **Eternal Road**
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th STREET at 8th AVENUE

MOTION PICTURES

4 DAYS LEFT TO SEE
REVOLUTIONISTS
BIRTH OF A REVOLUTION
Premiere Thursday Evening
'Spain in Flames'
Cameo 42nd St. E. of B'way
25c to 1 p.m. W'days

RUSSIA'S BEST
Films—"NIGHTINGALE" & "ABYSSINIA"
or Fascist Rape of Ethiopia
Roosevelt, 2d Av. & Houston St. Pop. Prices
BRONX

NOW PLAYING
"A GREATER PROMISE"
(FEROBIDJAN)
New Life in Autonomous Jewish Republic
ASCOT Thea. Gr. Concourse & 161 St.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1937

Says Doc:

Keep Our Secretary Happy With More Sports Mail

Patterson Was Fired--- He Built the Union

By ADAM LAPIN
ARTICLE VII

(This is the last of a series of sketches of employe representatives who have rebelled against company unionism and are now active in the drive to unionize steel under the leadership of the S.W.O.C.)

That lively, little Scotsman, George H. Patterson, has been working in the Chicago area for an independent and progressive organization of steel workers for some time.

Now Carnegie-Illinois has fired him for his pains, and he is a full time organizer for the S.W.O.C.—but he has the satisfaction of seeing the movement he has worked for thrive and flourish as the steel drive is sweeping toward completion in the Chicago district.

GEORGE H. PATTERSON

Way back in 1933, he was instrumental in forming an independent organization of men in his craft—the United Roll Turners Association of America.

In 1934 he became active in the progressive movement among the employe representatives.

And in 1935 he helped form the Employe Association of South Works—which later became part of the Amalgamated Association.

These were all pioneering movements, having no permanence of their own, but significant as paving the way for a real national union of steel workers in Chicago.

AT HEARINGS

I met Patterson last fall in Washington when, together with Elmer Maloy of Dusquene, he brought to the attention of the public the rising rebellion of employe representatives against the company union plan.

He was present in Washington to state the case of the Chicago representativas in Carnegie-Illinois against the company's wage freezing plan — which was intended to block the union and forestall future demands for wage increases.

As he wandered around from reception room to reception room to protest to government officials against the government scheme, he showed tht he shared with Maloy an ability to put his point across, and natural poise and dignity. In addition, he had the experience and training of his previous activities.

Indicative of the varied leadership of the progressive movement among the employe representatives is the fact that it consists partially of men who are new to unionism and partially of those who have a union back-ground. Patterson belongs to the latter category.

He is a very likeable fellow, speaks well and easily, and seems to be excellent company. He is still quite young, not 30 yet.

He was born in October, 1907 in Hamilton, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1924.

A BLACKSMITH

Patterson gives a good deal of the credit for his present activities to his father who was an engineer in a mine, and was a prominent union man — vice-president of the Engineers and Boilerman's Association.

George started work as a blacksmith, and even worked for a time in the United States as one. Then he decided to become a roll turner, a highly skilled and highly paid craft, serving first as an apprentice for four years.

He thought that he could achieve success as a craftaman, making every effort to acquire the skill of the trade. He went to the apprentice school, studied shop mathematics and took other courses. He achieved his objective of learning the trade—but lost the desire and the hope to achieve individual success apart from his fellow workers.

What probably got him actively started along progressive lines was the depression. Here he was a highly skilled worker, and yet he was unable to provide milk for his baby during 1932.

It was shortly after, that he helped organize the Roll Turners Association. This was an independent organization along craft lines.

When company unions were first introduced, the roll turners refused to participate. Then they agreed to take part if they could have the privilege of putting up representatives from their own department.

The management was taickled to get the rollers into their company union and was willing to make this concession. As a result a special election was held in August, 1934 at which Patterson was elected.

3,000 MEMBERS

Almost immediately he began to try to organize a progressive bloc. He was elected to put the demands of the men before President G. G. Thorpe of the company. Their demands were revolutionary for that time—raises in pay, vacations with pay, and no favoritism.

Thorpe indignantly informed Patterson that the men were stepping off the beaten path of company unionism in placing these demands before him and refused to discuss the matter.

After a number of other attempts to win demands though the company union—Patterson became active in forming the Independent Association of South Works.

This organization grew to real proportions, attaining a membership of 3,000 members. As a result of its influence the company made certain small concessions to the workers and amended its employe representation plan.

Far from withdrawing from the company union, the progressives in the Independent Association ran a slate in the June, 1936 elections and actually put in 24 out of 26 men elected.

Shortly after this, the Association became interested in the C. I. O. and appointed a committee to study affiliation—an action which was later taken. This probably explains in part why Patterson was one man the company was so anxious to get rid of.

He was one of the Chicago representatives chosen to go to Pittsburgh at the request of the Pittsburh District Council to discuss joint action. It was later necessary for him to make another trip to Pittsburgh on a similar mission. Of course he informed the company both times in the routine way that it would be impossible for him to be at work.

However, on his return, he found that he was fired. His case is now pending before Secretary of Labor Perkins who is given final authority in the employe representation plan to make decisions in cases of this sort.

It will be interesting to see whether Carnegie-Illinois sticks to its own rules in the event of a decision reinstating Patterson.

Of course Patterson is anxious to get his job back. But he preferred talking about the progress the steel drive is making in Chicago at the present time. It is here that all of his interests and energies are now concentrated.

FAMILY WASH — WE WASH EVERYTHING But the Baby — and Return Everything But the Dirt — 10c per pound HAND FINISHED — Original Laundry

Red Favorite Color at Tar's Game

By JOE SMITH

We'll start off with three cheers for the seamen for the fine game they put up against the experienced Red Sparks, last Saturday . . . and on a muddy field too . . . that 3-3 draw was richly deserved by the popular marine workers . . . the Red Sparks used a number of second stringers, but that doesn't take a bit of credit from the seamen . . . they're a fast and clever combination that ought to stick together and join the labor sports movement.

Jimmy Baillie and "Red" McGowan are a couple of players who could fit in on any team . . . even the professionals . . . and Mickey Lerner, the pint size fullback was a real firebrand . . . he broke up many an attack by the Sparks . . . Mickey nearly came to grief, when he was doubled up with a hard shot to the pit of the stomach . . . He was out of commission for five minutes.

One of the outstanding features of the game was the spirit of friendship which prevailed. . . . Referee Joe Washkowitz had no trouble at all handling the boys . . . whenever there was a bad spill and the boys got up dripping mud, there was a lot of handshaking and backslapping . . . just to show there was no hard feelings. . . .

After the game the boys looked as if they had just been fished out of some swamps . . . the customers had their troubles too . . . all the benches were covered with ice and snow and everybody had to stand . . . or rather dance around to keep warm. . . .

Quite a few of the ticket holders stayed home because of the weather . . . but those who came were rewarded with two fine games . . . and the food and housing committee of the seamen's strike is a hundred dollars richer today. . . . A lot of credit is due to the strikers' womenfolk . . . not only did they take the lead in ticket selling . . . but they provided their husbands, brothers and fathers with a fine set of jerseys . . . bright red ones with big white letters I S U. . . .

There was a little confusion because the Sparks also wore red ones. . . . When it comes to colors, Red seems to be the favorite of all the boys . . .

Austrian Booters Win

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Austrian soccer football team defeated France, 2 to 1, in an international match held here today.

CLASSIFIED

PERSONAL

VILYA: Be kind. Write. Should I forget or hope. Not angry, hurt. Love. Bavaria.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

MORRIS AVE., 1704 (near 174th Street). Male comrade to share two and a half room apartment. Greenberg, Apt. 1-I. 8th Ave. subway.

ROOMS FOR RENT

7TH, 63 E. (Apt. 20). Nice room, reasonable. Girl. Kitchen privileges.

18TH, 26 W. (Apt. 10). Large room.

ROOM WANTED

LARGE room wanted, use piano. Near W. 110th St. $15-$17. Box 1099, c-o Daily Worker.

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG man, age 32, desires job at any kind of work. David Bloch, 1365 Carroll St., Brooklyn. PR. 3-5230.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY!

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Speakers:

C. A. Hathaway
Editor-in-Chief, Daily Worker

Bob Minor
Just Returned from Spain

Program:

Pageant "Spain 1937"—New World Dancers—Phila. Workers Choruses—Miss McDonald, well known Negro Singer—Spanish Popular Front Chorus

PAT TOOHEY, Chairman

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 8 P.M.
Market Street Arena
49th and Market Streets

Maybe the Pros Can Stop Him

East Side School Shines

Seward Park Shows Class In Downing Tarrytown Five—Franklin and Eastern District Play Well at Garden

In its razzle-dazzle victory over the Washington Irving five from Tarrytown Saturday, Seward Park hit a pace that convinced all doubters of its eminence on the scholastic courts.

The upstate team is the defending champion of the Hudson River League of Westchester, all of which makes Seward's 39 to 11 win something to think about.

The reappearance of Sol Sherman on the court gave the East Siders plenty of drive. Sherman together with Johnny Mrockowsky have been ineligible for P.S.A.L. competition this term because of study trouble. Should they return in February everything points to Seward's sweeping the city, even riding over the ace Clinton five to the P.S.A.L. title.

Franklin strengthened its position in hoop circles by its defeat of Peekskill. Eastern District was nosed out by three points by the North Tarrytown combination after a nip and tuck contest. The Williamsburg cagers are contributing a good share of the dynamite that is making the battle in Section 1, Brooklyn, the sizzling one it is.

* * *

The recent mile run by Leslie MacMitchell, of George Washington, in 4:28.6 on a flat armory floor in flat, spikeless shoes and the quarter negotiated under like conditions in 0:51.3 by Konstanty Kempisty, of Manual Training, has turned the subject of local scholastic track and field competition to what these boys will do when they get their only chance of the indoor season on a banked track and with the feel of spikes under the speed-laden feet. That chance will come at Madison Square Garden the afternoon of February 27 in the annual National Interscholastic High and Prep Schools championships sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Rovers Stopped by Pitt

The largest crowd ever to witness an amateur hockey game in New York City, 15,497, watched the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets defeat the New York Rovers, 3-1, here yesterday in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game.

Mike Brimsek, Pittsburgh goalie, played sensationally to stave off many Rover attacks, allowing only Ailsby's goal in the last five minutes of play. Houston, Thompson and grant scored the Pittsburgh goals.

Furriers Win Easily

The classy booters of the Furriers Union gained their biggest triumph of the season at Recreation Park yesterday defeating the Scandinavian Seconds by the one-sided score of 7-0.

The game which was a regular second division Manhattan League tilt, saw the Furriers in the lead by 3-0 at half-time. After the restart they continued to press their opponents and tallied four more times to complete the rout. Silverman and Bachler scored twice each, while Landman, Davis and Weissman added one apiece.

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Truckers Win 5-1, in Rain

Gaels and Phillies Also Advance in Cup—A's Win

Eastern soccer teams went through their full cup schedule yesterday under the worst conditions imaginable. A steady rain, muddy fields and a heavily clouded sky which darkened the scene considerably did much to dampen the spirit usually pervading the National Challenge Cup games.

At Starlight Park, the Brookhattan Truckers celebrated their return to the metropolitan wars with a smashing 5-1 victory over the favorite Baltimore F. C. Baltimore went into the lead a few minutes after the start on a drive by Ernst, but Fisher found the Baltimore net twice and Carroll once to give the home team a 3-1 lead. Midway in the second half the referee sent two Baltimore players off the field for bad behaviour and Carroll and Black found it rather easy to ring the bell twice more for the Truckers with well aimed drives.

Across the bridge at Celtic Park, the St. Mary Celtics lived up fully to their nickname "Gallopin' Gales," when after trailing the Paterson Caledonians by one goal at halftime they rallied in the second period to trim their adversaries by 5-1, in their first round cup match. Ceasar DeRostaing, a product of the workers league, starred for the winners with two beautiful markers.

The Philadelphia Germans also advanced into the second round with a decisive 5-2 victory over the Trenton Highlanders at the Philadelphia Rifle Club grounds.

Erno Schwarcz's New York Amerks advanced further in the league race, when they handed the redoubtable Irish Americans a 3-0 shutout in the only American Soccer League game played at Clark's Field, Newark. Schwarcz, Lennon and Michales monopolized the scoring. —J. S.

Louis All Set For Friday's Bout

Big Crowd Sees Joe K.O. Two in Brisk Workout—Braddock, Farley Among Those Impressed By Form

Joe Louis is ready for his clash Friday night with Bob Pastor, New York University graduate, rated the most dangerous opponent for the Bomber since he was kayoed by Max Schmeling in June.

The two are scheduled for 10 rounds in Madison Square Garden, but the betting says that it will not last that long. Belief is strong the bout will end in a knockout. And the majority believe it will be Louis standing on his feet when the referee counts ten.

Both boys are training hard. Each knows the other packs a knockout wallop. Outwardly Pastor appears to be less afraid of Louis than any man he has faced in the last two years with the exception of Schmeling.

POUNDS SPAR MATES

Louis boxed with four sparring partners yesterday, knocking out two of them. He gave the other two savage beatings. Eddie Malcolm cried "quits" after a round, and Tom Ponte could last but two. Carl Lackner was counted out after a minute of fighting and Jack Wright hit the canvas just as the bell rang ending the second round.

The Detroit Negro was watched by champion Jimmy Braddock and his manager, Joe Gould, promoter Mike Jacobs, Jimmy Johnston, Postmaster General Jim Farley and a host of other fight followers today.

Louis appears to be in his best condition since the Carnera bout. He is trained down to 201 pounds, and reports that his beef exceeds 220 are wrong. Farley said "Joe looks more potent today than I have ever seen him."

Although Pastor has won 21 out of 24 bouts in his career (six by knockouts) his list of opponents is not impressive. His only reasonable claim to being Louis' equal is based on his seven round knockout over Rey Impellitiere, the over-sized Frenchman, in his last start Dec. 18.

FRIDAY'S THE DAY!

Next Friday, the 29, is the red letter day! More than 40 unions in New York City will convene at the LL.G.W.U. Stage Studios in the first Labor Sports Conference ever held in this city. The permanent results this conference holds forth for the working people in this country promise to establish on firm ground the long-looked for labor sports movement in this country—the beginning of a united front on every battleground in which labor fights its struggles. Remember the date: Friday, Jan. 29 at the LL.G.W.U. Stage Studios, 106 W. 29th St.

Baseball Stars Howl in Vain

By LESTER RODNEY

"I expect to find a figure of $20,000 on my contract. The Brooklyn Club says I'm worth $200,000 on the market. Well, I figure I'm worth ten per cent of that to them."

Van Lingle Mungo, ace fireball twirler of the Brooklyn Dodgers speaking from his home in Pageland, South Carolina.

"I believe they are offering me at least $5,000 less than any of the other outfielders.—When a guy can outsiug Gehrig and Terry in a million dollar Worlds Series he's worth good dough. I'm twenty eight and I've got to collect while the collecting's good."

Jake Powell, Yankee outfielder who smacked Carl Hubell all over the lot and became the Worlds Series hero, talking from his home in Silver Spring, Md.

And there are lots of others.

They have just grievances against the owners, these men who are thrown on the ash heap when they hit 35 years of age. They can't get what they are worth to the big business of baseball, and they can't fight back.

When they are all through presenting their just demands, they trek off to the spring training camps and take just what they get. For there is no recourse. Their owners can force them right out of the leagues, while Judge Landis beams righteously.

It's a great racket—for the owners. A ball player's union would make them howl plenty—and the ball players are beginning to talk. . .

Zion Booters Take Game

Playing its first game, the newly organized Forum Club lost out to the Young Zion S. C. booters 1 to 0 at Recreation Park yesterday. The Forum squad fought valiantly but a well placed kick by Mustinsky on a pass from Migdall crashed their defense.

Zengaras Tested By Lou Feldman

Local fistic activities for the week will be started off with a slam-bang affair at the St. Nicholas Palace tonight where George Zengara, the hard-hitting East Side Greek takes on wily Lew Feldman, a veteran of over 125 ring battles in the main event.

Zengara who hits harder than probably any other man in his division has won eighteen straight victories since turning pro. In Feldman he will face his toughtest opponent to date. Lew, despite all these years is still one of the fastest men in the ring and very difficult to nail. There's no doubt if Zengara connects Lew will go down. Billy Bestuhold who doesn't hit quite as hard as George, dumped the elusive Feldman a couple of times in their recent go at the St. Nick's. But Zengara is a trifle slower than the Jersey Irishman and may not be able to find Feldman's chin all evening.

But you can rest assured George will be in there trying—for a knockout victory over Feldman will put him in line for bigger things, and the heavier gravy that goes with it.

A six round semi-final will see Paul Di Bello trading punches with Johnny Compo. —J. S.

Eastern Title Game Booked

The collegiate basketball championship of New York City, and the east, always a moot question, will be definitely and irrevocably settled this year.

L. I. U. and Manhattan, gathering speed and power as they come down the home-stretch after only one defeat apiece, will meet at the end of February to settle all arguments.

LOOK GOOD

Both outfits showed at their best Saturday night in outclassing visiting teams rated as the best in their sections. The Blackbirds, off to a casual start in the first half, hit their best bit of sustained basketball of the season in the second chapter.

Leading a hitherto unbeaten Washington team by one point as the half started, they got red hot. Merson and Norton parted the net with set shots, and Kramer set up close plays on which young Torgoff cashed in. They could have run the score up to fifty, but as usual, Coach Bee sent in his youngster to get game experience and the scoring lagged.

The Jaspers were too accurate on their passing and shooting for the wild bunch of Rocky Mountain champions from Utah State. They demonstrated once again that they are a tough adaptable outfit that must be considered even money against any team they meet. That includes L. I. U.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 15 words, 50c, Monday to Saturday, 25 Sunday. 5c per additional word. HEADLINE: Weekdays, 15 Noon. Sunday, Friday, 12 Noon. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Tonight

"MODERN MUSIC"—Lecture by George Kleinsinger. Illustrations on piano. — Shostakovitch, Ravel, etc. 9:30 P.M. Admission free. Ausp.: American Music Alliance, 114 W. 54th St.

MIRACLE DE PARIS. Musical satire on Parisian life. Discussion and Dancing after movies. Film Forum, 309 W. 59th St., cor. Broadway. Adm. 25c. 8:30 P.M.

Coming

PRODUCTION of "Stevedore" for the benefit of the Daily Worker. Brighton Theatre, Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach Ave. Tickets at House of Knowledge, Boardwalk and 6th St. Ausp.: Section 17 C.P. Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 8 P.M. Enjoy yourself and aid the "Daily" by coming to this excellent performance of this excellent play.

CABARET Dance to aid Spanish Democracy. Mecca Temple Casino, 133 W. 55th St. Contribution $1. Floor Show. Dance Contest, Swell Orchestra. Ausp.: Inter-Professional Alliance in cooperation with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Friday, Jan. 29. 8 P. M.

"DEFENSE OF MADRID" — a grand scoop! Actual photos taken in Madrid by the London Investigating Committee. See Democracy Defended, the international column at first hand and fifty-five minutes of the most thrilling history-making news. Dancing and unique refreshments. Adm. 25 cts. Ausp: C. P. Branch 10 5th A. D. 2058 Wallace Ave. Bronx. Saturday, Jan. 30th 8 P. M.

THE LECTURE OF THE YEAR. Harry Gannes speaks on "Behind the Scenes in Spain and China," at Brownsville Workers School, 106 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Sun., Jan. 31st, 8 P.M. Adm. 25c. Benefit of the Daily Worker.

LAWRENCE SIMPSON Welcomes! Gifford Cochran and other speakers, IWO Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave. Ausp.: Supporters of Anti-Nazi Seamen. Endorsed by IWO Y'S.

LINCOLN SAID. . . . . "You can fool some of the people some of the time." No foolin' this time. For a grand time you are invited to the Inaugural Dance of the Bronx County YCL on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th at the Grand Plaza, 160th St. west of Prospect Ave. subway station. Music by Percy Dodd and his orchestra. Sub. 40 cts.

ATTENTION, Calling All—to Section 16 of the C. P. Stupendous Affair. Plus—Dancing, Amateur Night, Prizes, Games and Whats Not. Bedford Ballroom, Bedford and Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn. Ausp.: Section 16. Proceeds to the Daily Worker. Sub. 50 cts. in advance. 65 cts at door. Date: February 13th 8:30 P. M.

Registration Notices

SOCIAL Dance Group classes in waltz, foxtrot, etc. For men and women. Beginners. Registration daily, 2-10 P. M. 94 Fifth Ave., near 14th St. GRamercy 5-9264 Ausp.: Pallas.

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